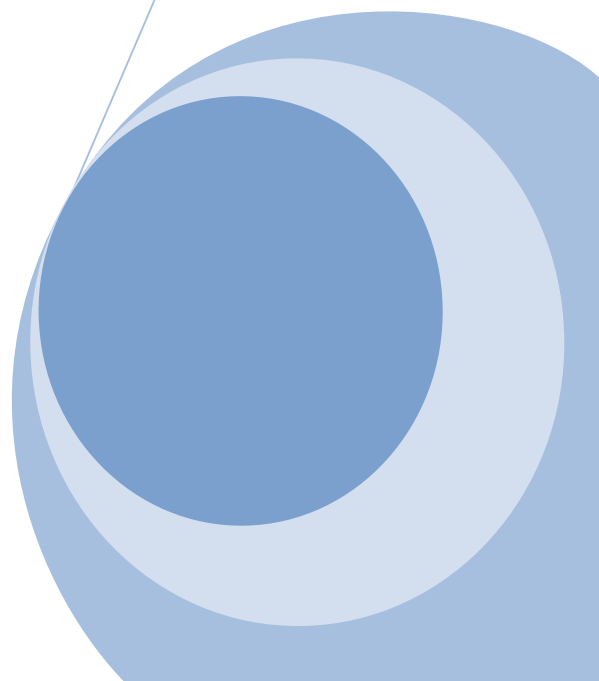


Legal English – Level 3

American Law

Kabul, Afghanistan

Abedin Jamal
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An Introduction to Legal English

Materials Developer

Abedin Jamal
Afghanistan Rule of Law Project

Project Manager

Patricia McLaughlin
Afghanistan Rule of Law Project

Designed by

Eisa Khan Ayoob Ayoobi
Afghanistan Rule of Law Project

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Introduction

Introductory Legal English CD-Rom

As Afghanistan develops its justice sector, there will be an increasing need for legal English skills among lawyers in order to conduct legal research and access international legal opportunities. This Introductory Legal English CD-Rom program is an effort to fill this gap. It is an introduction to legal terminology in English and can be used as a self study tool or as a complement to a course. It presents basic legal vocabulary in readings that center around Afghan and American legal contexts. The CD-Rom is designed for high- to intermediate- level students of English who are interested in legal fields. Potential students include students and professors of law and Sharia faculties, lawyers and judges. Its goal is to improve basic legal terminology in English and increase basic reading and critical thinking skills.

The CD-Rom consists of units that focus on major topics found in criminal law in both Afghanistan and the United States. Each unit consists of:

- Opening Vocabulary
- Pre-Listening Vocabulary
- Listening for Comprehension
- Listening for Details
- Reading
- Reading Comprehension
- Grammar exercises

Opening Vocabulary and Pre-Listening Vocabulary

Each chapter opens with a short overview of the major vocabulary that will be presented in both the listening lectures and the readings in each chapter. In the CD-Rom, students will be able to click on the word and the meaning in Dari will pop up. In the softcopy book, the Dari translation will be written underneath each English word. After students have reviewed the vocabulary for the chapter, there is a pre-listening vocabulary exercise. The purpose of this exercise is for students to read the new vocabulary in a legal context and then match the definition with the appropriate word. Students are encouraged to *not* use dictionaries to complete these exercises.

Listening for Comprehension

After students have familiarized themselves with the new legal vocabulary, they can move on to the two parts of the listening section. In the Listening for Comprehension section, students should first read the general questions about the lecture. These are usually broad questions that focus on main ideas. Students then click on the lecture and listen. As they listen to the lecture, they can take notes and then answer the questions. If the students are using the softcopy book, the teacher will need to read the reading passage out loud while students take notes.

Listening for Details

After listening to the lecture once, students then listen to the same lecture a second time. This time, they should skim over the questions and listen for specific details about the lecture. With the CD-Rom, in the second listening section, Listening for Details, they can choose the correct answer from the multiple choice menu. If they are using the book, it is advised that they write the answers on a separate piece of paper, so that other students can use the book in the future.

Reading

After listening to the lecture, the students should be familiar with its general content. Now, students should read the same passage themselves. Students can note the time that they begin and end each passage. After each passage, they will then answer the reading comprehension questions. For many of the questions, they will need to go back into the reading to look for a specific detail or piece of information. Students will need to have over 70 percent of their answers correct on the CD- Rom to proceed to the next section.

Grammar

After each reading section, the student then moves on to the grammar section of the chapter. Each grammar section focuses on one main grammar point. First there is a detailed explanation of the grammar chapter with an example. After this, there are fill-in-the-blank questions for the students to practice the grammar point. Each grammar point is embedded in a sentence that usually has a legal context, so as to reinforce legal vocabulary.

About the Writer

Abedin Jamal is an assistant English professor at Kabul University and a recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship in Linguistics. Using the Ministry of Justice website and the Official Gazettes, he was able to create the legal material on the Afghan legal system. Material on the American legal system was researched and reviewed by U.S. lawyers at Afghanistan Rule of Law Project (ARoLP).

Unit One:

Overview of Laws of U.S.A

Chapter One

Overview of the U.S Constitution and the Concept of Federalism

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Nation (n)	کشور، ملت	10	Senate (n)	مجلس سنا
2	Long-lasting (adj)	طویل العمر	11	House of Representatives (n)	مجلس نمایندگان
3	To set something forth (v)	تنظیم کردن	12	Privilege (n)	امتياز
4	Framework (n)	چارچوب	13	Procedure (n)	طرز العمل
5	Congress (n)	کنگره	14	Debt (n)	قرض، بدهی
6	Amendment (n)	تعدیلات	15	Supremacy (n)	تفوق، برتری
7	Bill of Rights (n)	اعلامیه ده ماده ای حقوق اتباع امریکایی	16	To stipulate (v)	تصریح کردن
8	To draft (v)	تهیه کردن پیش نویس	17	To restrain (v)	مهار کردن
9	To outline (v)	طرح ریزی کردن	18	To veto (v)	رد کردن



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. Victims of domestic violence experience both short-term and **long-lasting** effects.
- _____ 2. **Congress** has rejected the recent presidential proposal on firearms.
- _____ 3. **Draft** a proposal for the project and we can discuss it at the meeting.
- _____ 4. Presidential power was reduced by a constitutional **amendment** in 1991
- _____ 5. Senior management enjoys certain **privileges**, such as company cars and private healthcare.
- _____ 6. The company has new **procedures** for dealing with complaints.
- _____ 7. He managed to pay off his **debts** in two years.
- _____ 8. The company has begun to challenge the **supremacy** of the current leading manufacturers in the textiles industry.

_____ 9. The law **stipulates** that new cars must have seat belts for the driver and every passenger.

_____ 10. When he started fighting, it took four police officers to **restrain** him.

- a. to draw the preliminary plan of
- b. to state exactly how something must be or must be done
- c. to control the actions or behavior of someone by force
- d. a set of actions that is the official or accepted way of doing something
- e. the elected group of politicians in the U.S., consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives
- f. a change made to the words of a text
- g. money owed to someone else, or the state of owing something
- h. an advantage that one person or group of people has
- i. the leading or controlling position
- j. continuing for a long period of time



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of Afghanistan's constitution. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

- 1. What is the longest-lasting written constitution in the world?
- 2. How many articles does the U.S. constitution have?
- 3. What is judicial review?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

- 1. What is the ratification date of the U.S. constitution?
 - (A) 1788
 - (B) 2001
 - (C) 1919
 - (D) 1800
- 2. How many houses does Congress have?
 - (A) One
 - (B) Four
 - (C) Two
 - (D) Three

3. What is the purpose of a system of checks and balances?
- (A) To organize each branch
 - (B) To balance power among each branch
 - (C) To establish power among each branch
 - (D) To overpower each branch
4. How many constitutions does each state have?
- (A) None
 - (B) One
 - (C) Two
 - (D) Three



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

The constitution of the United States has been the supreme law of the nation since 1788. **It** is the longest-lasting written constitution in the world and it sets forth the basic framework of the United States government. It lists the government's powers, the limits on those powers, and the people's freedoms, which cannot be taken away by the government. The first U.S. Congress drafted 12 amendments, from which the states ratified 10. Those 10 amendments became known as the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights establishes basic American civil liberties that the government cannot violate. Twenty-seven amendments have been added to the U.S. constitution since 1789.

The United States constitution is made up of seven articles and each article is divided into sections. Article I outlines all the legislative powers in the [Congress](#)' two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Article II outlines the president's executive power. Article III **places** judicial power in the hands of the courts. Article IV deals, in part, with relations among the states and with the privileges of the citizens, while Article V outlines the amendment procedure and Article VI outlines public debts and the supremacy of the constitution. Article VII stipulates that the constitution can only become operational after ratification by nine states. The 10th Amendment limits the national government's powers to those expressly listed in the Constitution; the states possess all the remaining powers of government.

Under the constitution, power is distributed among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the federal government and the states. The three branches of government are independent, but each has the power to restrain the power of the other branches through a system of checks and balances. The system was designed to

prevent one branch from becoming too powerful and abusing **its** power. The president's power to veto laws passed by Congress and congressional investigations of actions by the president or other executive officials are examples of checks and balances. One of the most visible and important checks of another branch is the courts' power of judicial review. Judicial review allows a court to declare any law passed by Congress or state legislature that conflicts with the U.S. constitution unenforceable and unconstitutional.

Just as the constitution **restricts** the power of the branches, it also reflects the view that the federal government as a whole should be limited by the power of the states. This division of power between the states and the federal government is known as federalism. The federal government's law-making powers are listed in the constitution, and the remaining powers are reserved for the states. This is why most civil and criminal laws are passed by state legislatures or local governments. Consequently, many legal differences exist among the states. For example, a 16-year-old boy can obtain a license to drive a car in some states but not in others.

Every state has a constitution, and most state constitutions reflect the major principles of the U.S. constitution. All provide for different branches of government, separation of powers, checks and balances, and judicial review.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, what does the word **it** refer to?
(A) Nation
(B) Law
(C) The United States
(D) The constitution
2. In paragraph one, how many amendments have been added to the U.S. constitution to date?
(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 27
(D) 12
3. In paragraph one, it can be inferred that the Bill of Rights is
(A) The 10 amendments the first Congress ratified ensuring American's basic rights
(B) The 10 amendments the first Congress ratified ensuring American's fundamental rights
(C) The 10 amendments the first Congress ratified ensuring American's civil liberties
(D) All of the above

4. In paragraph two, how many articles does the U.S. constitution have?
(A) Nine
(B) Eight
(C) Seven
(D) More than 20
5. In paragraph two, the word **places** is closest in meaning to
(A) Puts
(B) Advertises
(C) Recognizes
(D) Organizes
6. In paragraph two, from the phrase "article VII stipulates that the constitution can only become operational after ratification by nine states," it can be inferred that
(A) Ratification of the constitution by nine states was good
(B) Ratification of the constitution by nine states was optional
(C) Ratification of the constitution by nine states was easy
(D) Ratification of the constitution by nine states was required
7. In paragraph three, president's power to veto laws passed by Congress is an example of
(A) Judicial review
(B) Conflict of interests
(C) Review
(D) Checks and balances
8. In paragraph three, what does the word **its** refer to?
(A) Power
(B) Branch
(C) One
(D) System
9. In paragraph four, the word **restricts** is closest in meaning to
(A) Closes
(B) Broadens
(C) Prevents
(D) Limits
10. In paragraph five, the sentence "every state has a constitution" implies that
(A) The system of checks and balances is very good
(B) The U.S. has a federal system of government
(C) The judicial review helps prevent abuse of power by each branch
(D) None of the above

Grammar

Auxiliaries and Modals

Using Could, May, Might, and Must to Show How Certain You Are about a Present Situation	Examples
<p>Could, may, might, and must show how certain you are about a present situation.</p>	<p>Situation: The woman owns a large house.</p> <p>(a) She could be rich. (b) She might be rich. (c) She may be rich. (d) She must be rich. (A – D = from less certain to more certain)</p>
<p>Possible (less than 50% certain) Use could, might, or may to express possibility (to show that you believe something is possible, but you are not very certain if it is true or not). You are making a guess.</p>	<p>Situation: She is wearing a uniform.</p> <p>(e) She could work in the police department. (f) She might work in the police department. (g) She may work in the police department. (D – F = from less certain to more certain)</p>
<p>May shows that you are a little more certain that something is true.</p>	<p>Situation: The woman owns a large house. She is also the owner of a company.</p> <p>(h) She must be rich.</p>
<p>Probable (about 90% certain) Use must to express probability to show that you believe something is probably true, or you are almost certain that this is true. You are drawing a conclusion, based on what you know.</p>	<p>Situation: She is wearing a uniform. She is also carrying a gun. She must be a policewoman.</p>
<p>Certain (100% certain) These are facts. You are completely certain about these situations, so do not use could, might, may, or must.</p>	<p>Situation: The woman is arresting a mugger. The police car is parked nearby.</p> <p>(i) She is a policewoman.</p>

Grammar Exercise

Choose the modal form that best completes each sentence.

- A. Who is the man in the black jacket?
B. I am not sure. He _____ the new judge. (must be, may be)
- He is traveling on an American passport. He _____ American. (could be, is)
- He is wearing an FBI uniform. He _____ for the FBI. (might work, works)

4. She is always accompanied by her two bodyguards. She _____ an important person. (must be, might be)
5. The woman is speaking English. She _____ American. (must be, might be)
6. He studied law at Harvard University. He _____ law now. (practices, might practice)
7. The woman has a degree in law from Oxford and she works for the Supreme Court of the United States. She _____ an important job. (could have, must have)
8. Mike has been working all day reviewing the new draft law – he _____ very tired now. (must be, could be)
9. The president vetoed the abortion bill. He _____ against abortion. (might be, is)
10. The woman who was kidnapped by the rebels was released an hour ago. She hasn't eaten anything for more than 24 hours. She _____ very hungry. (could be, must be)

Unit Two:

The U.S Law-Making Process

Chapter Two

The Executive Branch

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	To pass a law (v)	قانون را وضع کردن	10	Nominee (n)	نامزد، کاندید
2	Major (adj)	عمده، مهم	11	To take an oath (v)	سوگند یاد کردن
3	To represent (v)	نماینده‌گی کردن	12	Inauguration (n)	افتتاح، گشایش
4	Entire (adj)	تمام، کل	13	Officeholder (n)	شاغل مقام
5	Nationwide (adj)	در سراسر کشور	14	Treaty (n)	ميثاق، معاهده
6	Consecutive (adj)	پی در پی، متوالی	15	Two-thirds (adj)	دو سوم
7	To reside (v)	سکونت کردن، اقامت داشتن	16	To refuse (v)	رد کردن، نپذیرفتن
8	Convention (n)	همایش	17	To override (v)	لغو کردن
9	Party (n)	حزب	18	Author (n)	نویسنده، مؤسس



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. They chose a famous lawyer to **represent** them in court.
- _____ 2. He had spent the **entire** journey asleep.
- _____ 3. This is the fifth **consecutive** weekend that I've spent working, and I'm a bit fed up with it.
- _____ 4. The ex-president now **resides** in southern France.
- _____ 5. A presidential primary is used to select a party's **nominee** for president of the United States.
- _____ 6. President Jackson was almost 62 years old when he arrived in Washington D.C. for his **inauguration**.
- _____ 7. We've signed a **treaty** with neighboring states to limit emissions of harmful gases.
- _____ 8. The local council **refused** him planning permission to build an extra bedroom.

_____ 9. The president used his veto to **override** the committee's decision.

_____ 10. He is the **author** of two books on American history.

- a. whole or complete
- b. the writer of a book, article, play, etc
- c. a ceremony where someone is put into an official position or office
- d. to live, or have your home in, a certain place
- e. to say no; to reject
- f. to speak, act or be present officially for another person or people
- g. someone who has been nominated for something
- h. successive
- i. to decide against a previous decision
- j. a written agreement between two or more countries



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of the executive branch. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

- 1. What does the executive branch consist?
- 2. Who represents the entire nation in the United States?
- 3. What is an example of checks and balances?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

- 1. How many major departments does the U.S. government have?
 - (A) 10
 - (B) 12
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 20
- 2. What is the minimum age to become president in the United States?
 - (A) 25
 - (B) 35
 - (C) 45
 - (D) 40

3. Who appoints Supreme Court judges?
 - (A) The vice president
 - (B) Congress
 - (C) The president
 - (D) The House of Representatives
4. Who makes treaties with foreign nations?
 - (A) The Supreme Court
 - (B) The president with the Senate's approval
 - (C) The Republican Party
 - (D) The Democratic Party



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

The executive branch is made up of the president, the vice president, and all the individuals, agencies, and departments that report to the president and are responsible for administering and enforcing the laws Congress passes. The executive **branch** has 15 major departments and a number of separate agencies. Article II, Section 1, of the constitution of the United States makes the president the head of the executive branch. The president's cabinet consists of a [vice president](#), the heads of the 15 executive departments, and any other government officials the president wishes to include.

The president and vice president are the only government officials in the United States representing the entire nation and chosen in a nationwide election, which takes place every four years. Both are limited to two elected, consecutive terms. The constitution requires presidents to be natural-born citizens of the United States who are at least 35 years of age and have resided in the United States for 14 years. There are three major steps in a presidential candidate's **journey** toward the White House: primary elections, the party convention, and the campaign for the general election between party nominees. After winning the election, usually in November, the president takes an oath of office on Inauguration Day in January.

The president of the United States is the chief executive officer of the federal government, leader of the executive branch, and the commander in chief of the armed forces. The president has the power to make treaties with other nations, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate. The president also appoints, with Senate consent, diplomatic representatives, Supreme Court judges, and many other officials. Although the president shares power with Congress and the judiciary, he or she is the most powerful and important officeholder in the country. The president has no vote in Congress but is the single-largest source of legislative proposals that

become law. As the **principal** foreign policy maker, the president of the United States has also become the world's most important leader in international affairs.

Additionally, to ensure that the president can never become too powerful, many presidential powers have been made dependent upon the will of Congress. For example, the president is given the power to make treaties with foreign countries, but those treaties must be approved by the Senate by a two-thirds majority. Similarly, the power of Congress is limited by his or her need for presidential approval to stay in office. Congress can create laws, but **those laws** must generally be signed by the president; if the president refuses to sign a bill and vetoes it, it can still become law if Congress votes to override the president's veto by a two-thirds majority. In this way, the constitution's authors required that the separate branches **share** power, resulting in a complex system of checks and balances that prevents any one branch from gaining power over the others.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, the word **branch** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Stem
 - (B) Trunk
 - (C) Part
 - (D) Local division
2. In paragraph one, the president of the United States is
 - (A) The head of executive branch
 - (B) Member of Congress
 - (C) Member of the Senate
 - (D) A cabinet member
3. In paragraph two, a president can be elected for
 - (A) Two terms of eight years each
 - (B) Two terms of two years each
 - (C) Three terms of four years each
 - (D) Two terms of four years each
4. In paragraph two, the word **journey** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) A flight
 - (B) A sea voyage
 - (C) Progression toward a goal
 - (D) An air travel

5. In paragraph two, when does the president take an oath?
 - (A) Immediately after winning the election
 - (B) In November
 - (C) Upon the Supreme Court's approval in January
 - (D) None of the above
6. In paragraph three, all of the following are true about the president of the United States except
 - (A) The commander in chief of the armed forces
 - (B) The head of Congress
 - (C) The head of the executive branch
 - (D) The chief executive officer of the federal government
7. In paragraph three, the word **principal** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) The person in charge of a school
 - (B) The least important
 - (C) The most important
 - (D) The last
8. In paragraph four, Congress' approval of a treaty signed by the president with a foreign country is an example of
 - (A) President's power
 - (B) Checks and balances
 - (C) Judicial review
 - (D) None of the above
9. In paragraph four, what does the phrase **those laws** refer to?
 - (A) Laws the president has proposed
 - (B) Laws Congress has created
 - (C) Laws the president has vetoed
 - (D) All of the above
10. In paragraph four, the word **share** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Help
 - (B) Add
 - (C) Have part
 - (D) Break

Grammar

Quantifiers

Enough, Not Enough, Too	Examples
<p>Enough shows that something is sufficient. You have as much as you need and you do not need any more.</p> <p>Enough usually shows that you are satisfied with the situation.</p>	<p>There are enough students in this class.</p> <p>This apartment is big enough for both of us.</p>
<p>Not enough shows that something is insufficient. In your opinion, there should be more. Not enough usually shows that you are not satisfied with the situation.</p>	<p>There are not enough police in our city. (We need more police in our city).</p> <p>This prison is not big enough. There are many criminals in this city. (We need a bigger prison for housing criminals).</p>
<p>Too shows that something is more than you want or need OR that it is less than you want or need. It depends on the meaning of the word that follows.</p> <p>Too usually shows that you are not satisfied with the situation.</p>	<p>The rent is too high. (It is more than I can afford).</p> <p>That coffee is too hot. (I can't drink it).</p> <p>She's too young to drink. (She has to be 21 to drink alcohol in this state).</p>
<p>Note: Very adds emphasis, but too shows that something is more than is necessary or desirable.</p>	<p>This writing is very small. (The writing is small, but I can read it).</p> <p>This writing is too small. (The writing is so small that I cannot read it).</p>

Grammar Exercise

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.

- There is _____ evidence to convict him of robbery. (too, not enough)
- The police have found _____ evidence of a terrorist link with the murder. (too, enough)
- He is _____ dangerous. We cannot let him go. (too, enough)
- There are _____ many prisoners in this prison. (too, enough)
- The woman who was raped by the rebels died because she lost _____ much blood. (too, enough)
- She is _____ young to become president. (too, enough)
- The government has _____ money to fund the reorganization process in the legal sector. (too, enough)

8. My sister is old _____ to vote now. (too; enough)
9. The vice president did not speak clearly _____. We didn't understand him. (too; enough)
10. The presidential candidate didn't get _____ votes to become the president. (too; enough)

Chapter Three

The Legislative Branch

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Legislative (adj)	تقنینی	10	Appropriation (n)	تخصیص، منظور (بودجه)
2	Structure (n)	ساختار	11	Complicated (adj)	پیچیده
3	To entitle (v)	مستحق دانستن	12	To initiate (v)	ابتکار کردن، آغاز کردن
4	Resident (n)	مقیم	13	Portion (n)	بخش، قسمت
5	To designate (v)	گماشتن، برگزیدن	14	Veto (n)	حق رد، رای مخالف
6	Absence (n)	غیبت	15	Sole (adj)	یگانه، تنها، منحصر بفرد
7	Deliberation (n)	شور، اندیشه	16	Fortifications (n)	استحکامات، سنگر بندی
8	To assume (v)	بعده گرفتن، تقبل کردن	17	Tariff (n)	تعرفه گمرکی
9	Membership (n)	عضویت	18	Weaponry (n)	تسهيلات، جنگ افزار



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. The European Parliament will have greater **legislative** powers.
- _____ 2. Being unemployed **entitles** you to free medical treatment in the United States.
- _____ 3. The local **residents** were angry at the lack of parking spaces.
- _____ 4. She has been **designated** to organize the meeting.
- _____ 5. After five days of **deliberations**, the jury decided on a verdict of not guilty.
- _____ 6. The terrorists **assumed** control of the plane and forced it to land in the desert.
- _____ 7. The U.S. legislature enacts **appropriation** bills to provide government agencies with authority to enter into financial obligations.

- _____ 8. The Senate voted to override the President's **veto** of the proposed measures.
- _____ 9. A major **portion** of the company's profit goes straight back into new projects.
- _____ 10. The First Congress passed a **tariff** on imports that would provide 90 percent of the government's revenue.
- a. to officially choose someone officially to do a particular job
 - b. a part or share of something larger
 - c. to give someone the right to do or have something
 - d. money set aside by formal action for a specific use
 - e. relating to laws or the making of laws
 - f. consideration or discussion of something
 - g. refusal to allow something to be done
 - h. persons who live or have their homes in a place
 - i. a charge or list of charges either for services or on goods entering a country
 - j. to take or claim responsibility or control



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of the legislative branch. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. How is Congress divided?
2. How many members does the Senate have?
3. What is the main responsibility of Congress?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. What is the required minimum age for a representative?
(A) 35
(B) 25
(C) 30
(D) 20
2. How many members does the Senate have?
(A) 100

- (B) 200
- (C) 300
- (D) 400

3. Which of the following is not a committee of the Senate?
 - (A) Budget
 - (B) Finance
 - (C) Foreign Relations
 - (D) Internal Revenue
4. What happens if a president signs a bill passed by Congress?
 - (A) It will be sent to Congress for ratification
 - (B) It will be reviewed by the Senate for accuracy
 - (C) It will become a law
 - (D) None of the above



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

Congress makes up the legislative branch of the government of the United States. The constitution divides Congress into two structures: a House of Representatives and a Senate. **These structures** are jointly assigned “all legislative powers” in the national government.

The House of Representatives is made up of 435 representatives. The number of representatives per state varies by state population and representatives are elected every two years. Every state is entitled to at least one representative. Today, there is one representative for **approximately** every 621,000 residents. A representative must be 25 or older, a U.S. citizen for at least seven years, and a resident of the state in which he or she is elected. The presiding officer of the House, the speaker, is elected by the members of the House and may designate any member of the House to act in his or her absence.

The Senate is composed of 100 members – two each from the 50 states – who serve six-year terms. The terms of one-third of the senators expire every two years. A senator must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for not less than nine years, and a resident of the state in which he or she is elected. The Senate is presided over by the vice president of the United States, who has no part in its deliberations and may vote only in case of a tie. In his absence, his duties are assumed by a **temporary** president, elected by the Senate. The procedures and workings of the Senate are similar to those of the House of Representatives, though because of its smaller membership, there are fewer committees and subcommittees. The most important committees of the Senate

are the Appropriations, Budget, Finance, Foreign Relations, and Judiciary Committees.

Congress has many powers and responsibilities. The most important of these is lawmaking. Lawmaking is a long and complicated process, and takes up a large portion of representatives' and senators' time. Only a small percentage of the bills introduced to Congress actually become law.

If both the House of Representatives and the Senate pass a bill in the same form, it is submitted to the president, who may either sign or veto it. If the president signs the bill, it becomes law. If the president vetoes it, it can become law only if both houses of Congress again pass it – this time by a two-thirds majority. In addition to its sole power over lawmaking, Congress has the authority to initiate bills to fund federal programs, to set tariffs and taxes, to provide for national defense including funding for things such as fortifications and defensive weaponry, to control immigration, to establish post offices, to raise and support a military force, and to declare war. Congress can also impeach and remove federal officials, including the president, from office.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, it is stated that
 - (A) Congress is made of three houses
 - (B) Congress is made of two houses
 - (C) Congress is the legislative branch of the United States government
 - (D) Both B and C
2. In paragraph one, what does the phrase **these structures** refer to?
 - (A) Two structures
 - (B) House of Representatives
 - (C) Senate
 - (D) Congress
3. In paragraph two, how long is a representative's term?
 - (A) One year
 - (B) Two years
 - (C) Three years
 - (D) Six years
4. In paragraph two, the word **approximately** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) More than
 - (B) Around
 - (C) Less than

(D) Exactly

5. In paragraph three, what is the required minimum age for a senator?
(A) 35
(B) 25
(C) 30
(D) 20
6. In paragraph three, what is the position of the vice president in the Senate?
(A) Speaker of the Senate
(B) President of the Senate
(C) Temporary president of the Senate
(D) All of the above
7. In paragraph three, the word **temporary** is closest in meaning to
(A) Substitute
(B) Permanent
(C) Long-term
(D) Short-term
8. In paragraph four, it is stated that law-making
(A) Is a very complicated process
(B) Takes a lot of time for representatives and senators
(C) Is the main responsibility of Congress
(D) All of the above
9. In paragraph five, it is implied that the president's veto of a bill
(A) Is the last phase of a bill not becoming a law
(B) Is not the last phase of a bill becoming a law
(C) Can be overridden by passing it again in both houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority
(D) Both B and C
10. In paragraph five, It is implied that Congress can impeach and remove
(A) The president
(B) The vice president
(C) The chief justice
(D) All of the above

Grammar

Expression Similarities and Differences

Expressing Similarity With Too, Either, So, and Neither	Examples
To avoid repetition in affirmative sentences (sentences without the word "not"), use and do/does too .	I want to become a judge and my brother does too . (Not : I want to become a judge and my brother wants to become a judge).
To avoid repetition in negative sentences (sentences with not), use and do/doesn't either .	Freshta doesn't study chemistry and I don't either . (Not : Freshta doesn't study chemistry and I don't study chemistry).
Another way to avoid repetition is with and so do/does in affirmative sentences, and with and neither do/does in negative sentences. Invert subject and verb after so and neither .	I want to become a judge and so does my brother. Freshta doesn't study chemistry and neither do I.
Use do when you do not want to repeat the verb. Make sure that there is subject/verb agreement.	I speak English and so does my friend. My mother practices law and so do I.
Use an auxiliary verb (can, have, should) if the first verb uses one. Use be if the first verb is be.	I can speak Arabic and so can she. I have studied law and so has she. I am a student and so is she.

Grammar Exercise

In the following sentences, circle the correct answer which is true for the underlined words.

1. She is a senator and _____ is her friend. (so, neither)
2. The House of Representative passed the bill and the Senate did _____. (so, too)
3. The Senate hasn't passed the immigration bill and the House of Representatives hasn't _____. (either, neither)
4. She will call you tomorrow and _____ will I. (too, so)
5. The president was happy and the vice president was, _____. (either, too)
6. The president of the United States has been to Afghanistan and _____ has his wife. (neither, so)

7. The speaker of the House didn't attend the meeting and his assistant didn't _____. (neither, either)
8. The Secretary of Defense can't speak Dari and the Secretary of State can't _____. (either, neither)
9. She doesn't work for Congress and _____ do we. (either, neither)
10. The secretary has a degree in law and we do, _____. (too, so)

Chapter Four

The Judicial Branch

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	To arise (v)	ناشی شدن، رخ دادن	10	Leading (adj)	مقدم، پیشتاز، عمده
2	To vest with (v)	اعطا کردن، محول کردن	11	To conform (v)	مطابقت کردن، وفق دادن
3	Hand (n)	کنترول، مسئولیت	12	To strike something down (v)	قانون را لغو کردن
4	Act (n)	قانون، فرمان	13	Appointment (n)	انتصاب
5	To run (v)	اداره کردن	14	Impeachable (adj)	قابل اتهام و تعقیب
6	Correspondingly (adv)	متناظر به آن	15	To handle something (v)	سرو کار داشتن با
7	Dual (adj)	دوتایی، دو گانه	16	Sort (n)	نوع، قسم، گونه
8	Essentially (adv)	اصلاً، در اصل	17	Custody (n)	حفاظت، قیومت
9	To set up (v)	وضع کردن، نصب کردن	18	Boundary (n)	مرز، خط سرحدی



Pre-listening Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. Chemical hazards can **arise** from the presence of poisonous gas and dust in the workplace.
- _____ 2. The police have the situation in **hand**.
- _____ 3. Almost two hundred suspects were detained in Britain last year under the Prevention of Terrorism **Act**.
- _____ 4. This room has a **dual** purpose: It serves as both a study and a dining room.
- _____ 5. Sony is the world's **leading** manufacturer of electronics.
- _____ 6. The court can determine whether a statute or executive action **conforms** to the rules and principles laid down in the constitution.
- _____ 7. The courts **struck down** local segregation laws because they violated the

federal constitution.

- _____ 8. The court granted the father **custody** of the child.
- _____ 9. Federal judges can be removed from their positions only if they are convicted of **impeachable** offenses by the Senate.
- _____ 10. We would like to announce the **appointment** of Ahmad as head of sales.
- a. to charge a public official with misbehavior in office
 - b. control or responsibility
 - c. very important or most important
 - d. a law or formal decision
 - e. the legal right or duty to care for someone
 - f. to happen
 - g. to obey the rules
 - h. with two parts, or combining two things
 - i. being chosen officially for a job or responsibility
 - j. to rule that a law is illegal and should not be obeyed



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of the judiciary branch. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What are the main duties the judicial branch?
2. How long do federal judges serve?
3. What is jurisdiction?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. What article of the constitution vests the judicial branch with power in the Supreme Court and other courts established by Congress?
 - (A) Article one
 - (B) Article two
 - (C) Article three
 - (D) Article four
2. Who appoints federal judges?
 - (A) Congress

- (B) The Supreme Court
 - (C) The president
 - (D) None of the above
3. Which of the following is true about removing a federal judge?
- (A) A federal judge can never be removed
 - (B) The president can remove a federal judge any time he or she wants
 - (C) A federal judge can be removed upon impeachment by the Senate
 - (D) All of the above
4. What kind of cases does a court with general jurisdiction hear?
- (A) Special cases
 - (B) Juvenile cases
 - (C) Minor cases
 - (D) All of the above



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

The judicial branch is the part of the United States national government that decides cases arising under federal laws and under the constitution of the United States. **It** is responsible for the administration of justice in the United States. The judicial branch **interprets** laws that have been passed by the legislative branch (Congress) and approved by the president of the United States, who leads the executive branch.

Article III of the constitution vests the judicial branch with power in “one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time establish.” This means that, apart from the Supreme Court, the organization of the judicial branch is left in the hands of Congress. Beginning with the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress created several types of courts and other judicial organizations, which now include lower courts, specialized courts, and administrative offices that help run the judicial system.

The United States has a federal system of government in which power is divided between a national authority and smaller local units of government. Correspondingly, it has a dual system of federal and state courts that are independent of one another. In other words, each state has its own court system, while there is also a system of federal courts. Because each state has its own system, there are essentially 52 court systems in the United States – the federal system, 50 state systems, and the court system in the District of Columbia. There are also a number of tribal justice systems set up by Native Americans. The highest court in the land is the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court hears appeals from the other courts.

Federal courts have a leading role in interpreting laws, rules, and other government actions, and in determining whether they conform to the constitution. Striking down laws or practices that violate the constitution is a **function** of judicial review.

The president of the United States appoints federal judges, but **these appointments** are subject to approval by the Senate. Once confirmed by the Senate, federal judges have appointments for life or until they choose to retire. Federal judges can be removed from their positions only if they are convicted of impeachable offenses by the Senate. The life-long appointment of federal judges makes it easier for the judiciary to stay removed from political pressure.

The federal courts – which include district courts, courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court – handle only a small number of the legal cases in the United States. Most cases **involve** state and local laws, so they are tried in state and local courts rather than federal courts.

The authority of a court to decide a case is called its jurisdiction. Courts have jurisdiction only within geographical boundaries. A city court cannot usually try cases that arise outside the city limits and courts in one state rarely have jurisdiction over events happening or people living in other states. Jurisdiction is also limited by types of cases. A court with general jurisdiction may hear many different sorts of cases. The jurisdiction of other courts is limited to particular types of cases—for example, minor crimes, claims against the government, or child custody.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, what does the word **it** refer to?
(A) Part
(B) The United States
(C) Constitution
(D) The judicial branch
2. In paragraph one, the word **interprets** is closest in meaning to
(A) Finds the meaning
(B) Translate into another language
(C) Writes
(D) Publishes
3. In paragraph two, it can be inferred that, apart from the Supreme Court,
(A) All other courts are established by the Supreme Court
(B) All other courts are established by the Congress
(C) All other courts are established by the president
(D) All of the above

5. In paragraph three, it is stated that United States has a system of federal government. That means
- (A) All the power is given to the national authority
 - (B) All the power is given to the local authority
 - (C) The power is divided between the Senate and the president
 - (D) The power is divided between a national authority and the local authorities
6. In paragraph four, the word **function** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Reason
 - (B) Ceremony
 - (C) Task
 - (D) Result
7. In paragraph five, what does the phrase **these appointments** refer to?
- (A) The president
 - (B) The United States
 - (C) Appointment of federal judges by the president
 - (D) The Senate
8. In paragraph five, it is implied that life-long appointment of federal judges helps them
- (A) Only be financially independent
 - (B) Stay away from political pressure
 - (C) Be under pressure of politics
 - (D) Relieve them from political independence
9. In paragraph six, the word **involve** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Be busy
 - (B) Use
 - (C) Consider
 - (D) Engage
10. In paragraph seven, it can be inferred that
- (A) A crime that happened in one state can be tried in another state
 - (B) A crime that happened in one state cannot be tried in another state
 - (C) A crime that happened in one state can be tried only in bordering states
 - (D) None of the above

Grammar

Adverbs to Show Emphasis

Still and Anymore	Examples
Use still to show that something or someone has not changed.	He still practices law in New York. (He practiced law in New York ten years ago; he practices law there now.)
Use still to show that an activity or habit has not changed.	He still works for the Supreme Court. (He worked for the Supreme Court in the past; he works for the Supreme Court now.)
Use still before the main verb. Use still after the verb be . Use still after an auxiliary verb such as can, may, should , etc.	He still lives in New York. She is still beautiful after all these years. He can still practice law.
Use anymore to show a change in a situation or activity.	Ahmad used to live in Herat, but he doesn't live there anymore .
Use anymore only with a negative.	He doesn't practice law anymore. No one hires him anymore.
Note: If the second verb phrase has the same verb, you can omit it.	Ahmad used to live in Kabul, but he doesn't anymore .

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

- Justice Smith _____ for the Supreme Court. (still works, works still)
- He hasn't resigned, even though he doesn't work well _____. (still, anymore)
- He _____ the chief justice of the Supreme Court. (still is, is still)
- He _____ work for the government. (should still, still should)
- I used to smoke in the past. Now I don't smoke _____. (anymore, still)
- A police officer is _____ on duty. (still, anymore)
- No one works in the office after 4:30 pm _____. (anymore, still)
- She can _____ appeal her case to the Supreme Court. (still, anymore)
- The system of government in Afghanistan is not a monarchy _____. (anymore still)
- As an ex-president, he _____ some of the privileges of a president. (enjoys still, still enjoys)

Unit Three

The U.S. Court System

Chapter Five

Federal Courts

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Tribunal (n)	محکمه، دادگاه	10	Associate (n)	همدست، همقطار
2	To hear a case (v)	استماع کردن	11	To nominate (v)	نامزد کردن، کاندید کردن
3	Inferior (adj)	فرعی، درجه دوم	12	To abide by something (v)	اطاعت کردن، پذیرفتن
4	Regulation (n)	قانون، آئین نامه	13	Native (adj)	محلی
5	Resignation (n)	استعفا، کناره گیری	14	Tribe (n)	قبیله، تبار
6	Specialized (adj)	ویژه	15	Veteran (n)	سرباز سابق
7	Impeachment (n)	اتهام رسمی	16	Courts Martial (n)	محکمه نظامی
8	Judicial (adj)	قضایی	17	Exemption (n)	معافیت
9	Justice (n)	قاضی	18	Pyramid (n)	هرم



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. She took her case to an immigration appeals **tribunal**.
- _____ 2. The higher court decides whether or not the **inferior** court is acting in accordance with the law.
- _____ 3. The correct procedure is laid down in the rules and **regulations**.
- _____ 4. I handed in my **resignation** to my boss this morning.
- _____ 5. The Congress of the United States **impeached** President Andrew Johnson in 1868 and President Bill Clinton in 1998.
- _____ 6. The President is expected to name a new Supreme Court **justice** within the next few days.
- _____ 7. He was **nominated** by the Green Party as their candidate in the next election.

- _____ 8. Federal judges serve lifetime appointments, except for those on some **specialized** courts.
- _____ 9. The ceremony was attended by many of the surviving **veterans** of World War II.
- _____ 10. All sentences imposed by **court martial** are subject to review by the officer who convened the court.
- a. a judge in a court of law
 - b. people who have been in the armed forces during a war
 - c. guideline
 - d. to make a formal statement saying that a public official is guilty of a serious offence in connection with their job
 - e. a special court
 - f. particular; specific
 - g. lower, or of lower rank
 - h. giving up a job by telling one's employer that one is leaving
 - i. a military court for members of the armed forces
 - j. to officially suggest someone for an election, job, position, or honor



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of federal courts. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is a constitutional court?
2. What is a legislative court?
3. What is the highest court in the United States?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. Which of the following is true about federal courts?
 - (A) All federal courts are created by the constitution
 - (B) All federal courts are created by Congress
 - (C) All federal courts are created by the president
 - (D) None of the above

2. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?
 - (A) For 10 years
 - (B) For life
 - (C) For four years
 - (D) None of the above
3. How many justices does the Supreme Court have?
 - (A) 10
 - (B) Nine
 - (C) Eight
 - (D) Six
4. Which of the following is not a specialized court established by Congress?
 - (A) Court of International Trade
 - (B) The U.S. Court of Veteran Appeals
 - (C) The U.S. Court of Military Appeals
 - (D) Native American Court



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

The federal courts are the U.S. judicial tribunals created by Article III of the constitution or by Congress, to hear and determine cases. The constitution created the [Supreme Court](#) and empowered Congress, in Article I, Section 8, to establish inferior federal courts. The authority of federal courts is limited by the federal **statutes** that created them.

Most of the courts in the federal court system are constitutional courts. Constitutional courts decide the constitutionality of federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The Supreme Court, the U.S. courts of appeals, and the U.S. district courts are constitutional courts. The Supreme Court makes final decisions regarding a law or regulation's constitutionality and is the highest court of appeals in the country. Federal judges serve for life and can be removed only by resignation, or by impeachment.

The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) is the highest judicial **body** in the United States and leads the judicial branch of the United States federal government. The court consists of nine justices: the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices. The justices are nominated by the president and confirmed with the "advice and consent" of the Senate. The Supreme Court meets in Washington, D.C., in the United States Supreme Court building. The court reviews the cases filed by

state and federal courts and decides which ones to hear. The U.S. Supreme Court can hear appeals of cases from the U.S. courts of appeals and state supreme courts, so it has power to shape constitutional and federal law for the nation and to ensure that the states abide by constitutional and federal law. **It** therefore has the final word on the most important constitutional and legal issues and establishes examples that guide lower courts.

In addition to the district courts and court of appeals, Congress has established several specialized courts to hear particular types of cases. **These** are called legislative courts because they lie outside of the constitution's Article III. For example, the Court of Federal Claims hears cases of people who file claims against the U.S. government seeking money. The U.S. Court of Federal Claims also has jurisdiction to hear claims involving land and related disputes among Native American tribes. Other courts include the Court of International Trade; the U.S. Court of Veteran Appeals; and the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, which hears appeals from general courts-martial. The Tax Court tries and decides cases involving federal taxes, tax exemptions for charities, and other tax-related matters.

Over the past 200 years, the federal judiciary has **evolved** from a simple set of courts with limited caseloads into a complex arrangement of courts that interact with one another and the state courts. The modern U.S. court system resembles a three-tier pyramid: At the base lie the U.S. district courts, which are trial courts for both criminal and civil matters. At the top sits the U.S. Supreme Court. In between are the U.S. courts of appeals, which hear appeals from district courts. All these courts operate under procedures established by the Supreme Court.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, the word **statutes** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Reasons
 - (B) Written laws
 - (C) Constitutions
 - (D) Norms
2. In paragraph two, it is stated that constitutional courts
 - (A) Decide whether a state law is constitutional or not
 - (B) Decides whether a local law is constitutional or not
 - (C) Decides whether a federal law is constitutional or not
 - (D) All of the above
3. In paragraph two, which of the following is not a constitutional court?
 - (A) The U.S. Court of Federal Claims
 - (B) The U.S. courts of appeals
 - (C) The U.S. Supreme Court

- (D) The U.S. district courts
4. In paragraph three, the word **body** is closest in meaning to
(A) A corpse
(B) An organization
(C) An amount
(D) A trunk
5. In paragraph three, it can be inferred that
(A) Supreme Court justices must be approved by the Senate
(B) Supreme Court justices are nominated by the Senate
(C) Supreme Court justices must be nominated by the Chief Justice
(D) None of the above are true
6. In paragraph three, what does the word **it** refer to?
(A) The U.S. Senate
(B) The federal courts
(C) Constitution
(D) The U.S. Supreme Court
7. In paragraph four, what does the word **these** refer to?
(A) District courts
(B) Appeals courts
(C) Specialized courts
(D) Cases
8. In paragraph four, it is stated that the U.S. Court of Federal Claims hear cases of
(A) Land disputes among native American tribes
(B) Appeals from general courts-martial
(C) Claims against the government filed by veterans
(D) Both A and B
9. In paragraph five, the word **evolved** is closest in meaning to
(A) Transformed
(B) Developed
(C) Decreased
(D) Increased
10. In paragraph five, which of the following is stated or implied?
(A) The modern court system is like a pyramid with the U.S. Supreme Court on the top
(B) The U.S. district lies at the base of the pyramid
(C) The U.S. courts of appeals is in the middle of the pyramid
(D) All of the above

Grammar

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Definite and Indefinite Articles (A/An and The)	Examples
Use a or an to talk about one unspecified thing in a group of similar things, not a specific thing.	I need a new notebook. (any notebook)
A/an is generally used to talk about a noun for the first time. Since the noun is introduced for the first time, it is not yet identified as a specific thing.	I bought a car yesterday. (I am talking about the car for the first time.)
Use a or an with singular-count nouns; Don't use articles (a and an) with nouns that can't be counted or plural count nouns.	I need a new computer, new software, and new instructional manuals.
A is used with a singular-count noun beginning with consonant a sound.	a car (Not: a cars; a umbrella; a water) a university (u /ju:/ is a consonant sound)
An is used with a singular-count noun beginning with a vowel sound.	an orange (Not: an oranges; an car; an ice) an hour (h is silent; o is a vowel sound)
Use the to talk about a specific noun.	Father to son: Where did you park the car? (the father and son are thinking about the same car – a car that they both can identify)
Use the when the noun has been introduced and is now identified.	I found a pen yesterday. The pen belonged to my classmate.

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

- _____ drug dealer was shot dead by the FBI yesterday. (A, An)
- _____ coffee in my cup is too hot to drink. (A, The)
- The man who was accused of murder drank _____ glass of milk. (a, an)
- A police officer dove into _____ water in pursuit of a criminal. (a, the)
- The robbers fled the scene of the crime, with _____ police in pursuit. (a, the)

6. An awards ceremony at the White House has attracted much media attention. The U.S. president will present medals to astronauts at _____ ceremony. (a, the)
7. A man is walking down a road. There is a dog with _____ man. (a, the)
8. _____ newspapers are all in agreement on the latest financial disaster. (a, the)
9. He was convicted of murdering _____ university lecturer. (a, an)
10. _____ one-eyed man is the prime suspect in her murder case. (A, An)

Chapter Six

The State Courts

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Vast (adj)	وسیع، بزرگ	10	Litigant (n)	طرف دعوی، مرافعه کننده
2	To prosecute (v)	تعقیب قانونی کردن	11	Double Jeopardy (n)	محاکمه دوباره
3	To settle (a dispute) (v)	حل کردن (منازعه)، تصفیه کردن	12	Appellate Court (n)	محکمه استیناف
4	County Seat (n)	مرکز شهر	13	Precedential (adj)	مقدم بر
5	Territory (n)	قلمرو، خاک	14	Admission (n)	پذیرش، اجازه ورود
6	To substitute (v)	جایگزین کردن، جانشین کردن	15	To pertain (v)	متعلق بودن، مربوط بودن
7	Distinct (adj)	جدا، متمایز	16	Prevailing (adj)	مروج، موجود
8	Superior (adj)	ممتاز، برتر، ارشد	17	In accordance with	مطابق به
9	Probate (n)	تصدیق صحت وصیت نامه	18	Spokesperson (n)	سخنگو



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. Any manufacturer who does not comply with standards set by Consumers Protection Act of 1987 could be **prosecuted** under that law.
- _____ 2. The UN is sending aid to the occupied **territories**.
- _____ 3. There are two **distinct** factions within the one political party.
- _____ 4. The soldier was reported to his **superior** officer for failing in his duties.
- _____ 5. Before an estate can be **probated**, all business assets have to be identified and valued.
- _____ 6. In some urban courts, **litigants** may have to wait between three and four years before their cases are heard.

- _____ 7. There's a notice outside the building which says "No **admission** before 12 noon."
- _____ 8. We are only interested in the parts of the proposals that **pertain** to local issues.
- _____ 9. A government **spokesperson** denied the embezzlement allegations against the vice president.
- _____ 10. Lashkargah is the **county seat** of Helmand.
- a. clearly separate and different
 - b. someone who is chosen by a group or organization to speak officially to the public
 - c. permission to enter a place
 - d. the legal process of deciding whether or not a person's will has been made correctly and that the information it contains is correct
 - e. to officially accuse someone of committing a crime in a court of law
 - f. land considered as belonging to a particular country or person
 - g. higher in rank or social position than others
 - h. the most important town or city in a county
 - i. to be connected with a particular subject, event, or situation
 - j. a person who is a party to a lawsuit



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of state courts. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. How long do state court judges serve?
2. What is the responsibility of a state supreme court?
3. When can state cases be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. Which of the following is true about a state court?
 - (A) A state court may resolve a federal case
 - (B) A state court has jurisdiction over disputes in a U.S. state

- (C) A state court has jurisdiction over disputes in the federal government
 - (D) None of the above
2. What are some of other names of state trial courts?
 - (A) Superior courts
 - (B) County courts
 - (C) District and municipal courts
 - (D) All of the above
 3. What is a double jeopardy?
 - (A) Being tried a second time for a different crime
 - (B) Being tried a second time for the same crime
 - (C) Being tried the first time for a crime
 - (D) Trial
 4. Which of the following is true about state courts?
 - (A) They must act according to the U.S. constitution
 - (B) They can ignore the supremacy of the U.S. constitution
 - (C) They can ignore Acts of Congress
 - (D) They can ignore federal statutes



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

In the [United States](#), a state court has [jurisdiction](#) over disputes with some connection to a [U.S. state](#). The vast majority of legal cases are decided in state courts. In every state, the purpose of the courts is the same: to prosecute crimes and settle disputes. Cases are heard and [evidence](#) is presented in a [trial court](#), which is usually located in a [courthouse](#) in a state's [county seat](#). Territories outside of any state in the United States, such as the [District of Columbia](#), often have courts established under federal or territorial law, which substitute for a state court system but remain distinct from the ordinary federal court system. State court judges, unlike federal judges, are not appointed for life. Most states require judges to stand for election every six to ten years.

Most state court systems resemble the federal courts in structure and procedure. All states have trial courts. These are called superior, county, district, or **municipal** courts, depending on the state. State trial courts are often specialized to deal with specific legal areas, such as family, traffic, criminal, probate law, or small claims.

If one of the [litigants](#) is unsatisfied with the decision of the lower court, the matter may be taken up on [appeal](#), but an [acquittal](#) in a criminal trial may not be appealed by

the state due to the constitutional [Fifth Amendment](#) protection against [double jeopardy](#), or being tried twice for the same crime. Usually, an intermediate appellate court, often called the state court of appeals, will review the decision of the trial court. If still unsatisfied, the litigant can appeal to the highest [appellate court](#) in the state, which is usually called the [State Supreme Court](#). Appellate courts in the United States, unlike their [civil law](#) counterparts, are generally not permitted to correct mistakes concerning the facts of the case on appeal, only mistakes of law, or findings of fact with no support in the trial court record.

The Supreme Court of a state fulfills a role similar to the U.S. Supreme Court. A state Supreme Court interprets the state constitution, the statutes enacted by the state legislature, and the body of state [common law](#). A Supreme Court is a precedential court: its rulings govern the interpretation of the law by the trial and appellate courts. A Supreme Court also administers the entire state court system, and the chief justice of the court is the spokesperson for the [judiciary](#). The Supreme Court also establishes rules of procedure for all state courts. These rules govern civil, criminal, and juvenile court procedure, as well as the admission of [evidence](#).

State-level cases may be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court only if they involve federal questions and issues pertaining to the U.S. Constitution, federal treaties, or federal laws. State courts are required to act in accordance with the constitution, as well as federal statutes and treaties made under the constitution. They must **recognize** the supremacy of federal law and acts of Congress, as well as the constitution, over state law. And they must interpret federal law in accordance with prevailing decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, the word **evidence** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Law
 - (B) Case
 - (C) Proof
 - (D) Crime
2. In paragraph one, territories outside of any state in the United States have
 - (A) Courts that substitute for state courts
 - (B) Courts that resemble the state courts
 - (C) Courts that are distinct from federal courts
 - (D) Both A and C
3. In paragraph one, the District of Columbia is an example of
 - (A) A small state
 - (B) A big state
 - (C) A state outside of the U.S.

- (D) A territory outside of a state in the U.S.
4. In paragraph two, it can be stated that most state court systems are
 - (A) Different from the federal court system
 - (B) Resemble the federal court system
 - (C) Identical to the federal court system
 - (D) Both A and B
 5. In paragraph two, the word **municipal** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Belonging to a private organization
 - (B) Belonging to a city
 - (C) Belonging to a country
 - (D) Belonging to a state
 6. In paragraph three, it can be inferred that once a defendant in a criminal case is acquitted
 - (A) The case cannot be appealed by the state
 - (B) The defendant cannot be tried twice for the same crime
 - (C) The case can be appealed by the state
 - (D) Both A and B
 7. In paragraph three, the word **acquittal** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Conviction
 - (B) Verdict
 - (C) Release
 - (D) Not guilty
 8. In paragraph four, a state supreme court plays a role that is
 - (A) Similar to the U.S. Supreme Court
 - (B) Different to the U.S. Supreme Court
 - (C) Similar to the U.S. district courts
 - (D) Both A and C
 9. In paragraph four, which of the following is not true about a state Supreme Court?
 - (A) Interpretation of a state constitution
 - (B) Establishment of rules and procedures for state courts
 - (C) Administration of the entire state court system
 - (D) Being the head of judicial branch in the United States
 10. In paragraph five, the word **recognize** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Know
 - (B) Establish
 - (C) Accept
 - (D) Reward

Grammar

Similarity and Difference

"As ... As" and "Not As ... As" (Similarity and Difference)	Examples
To show similarity among people for things, you can use as ... as .	Kabul is a modern city. Herat is a modern city. (a) Kabul is as modern as Herat. OR (b) Herat is as modern as Kabul.
To show that people or things are the same, you can add exactly .	(a) Ahmad is exactly as tall as Wali. OR (b) Wali is exactly as tall as Ahmad.
To show that people or things are very similar, add: almost , not quite , nearly , practically , or just about .	The red car costs \$4,980. The white car costs \$5,000. The red car is almost as expensive as the white car.
To show differences among people or things, you can use not as ... as or not so ... as .	The man is not as dangerous as his friend. The man is not so dangerous as his friend.
To show a great amount of difference, add: nowhere near , not nearly , or not anywhere near Nowhere near and not anywhere near are only used in very informal conversation with friends.	Ahmad is not nearly as intelligent as his brother.
As ... as and not as (so) ... as are commonly used with adjectives, adverbs, and nouns.	She is as tall as her sister. (adjective) She did not run as quickly as her brother. (adverb) I do not have as much money as my brother. (noun)

Grammar Exercise

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.

1. I work as hard as my friend _____. (do, does)
2. My friend is not as _____ as I am. (happy, happily)
3. The police man ran as fast as the thief _____. (do, did)
4. My lawyer is as _____ as me. (old, older)

5. The private detective worked as _____ as the police officer did. (careful, carefully)
6. The current president is as _____ as the previous one. (charismatic, charismatically)
7. The police officer did not try as _____ as he was expected in solving the case. (hard, hardly)
8. The detective story is not as _____ as I thought. (interesting, interestingly)
9. The detective tried to solve the murder case as _____ as he could. (quick, quickly)
10. The woman called the police as _____ as she found the dead body. (soon, sooner)

Chapter Seven

The Trial Courts

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Jurisdiction (n)	حوزه قضایی	10	Intermediate (adj)	میانه، متوسط
2	Relatively (adv)	بطور نسبی، در مقایسه با	11	Pressure (n)	فشار، مضيقه، بار
3	Motorist (n)	راننده موتر، موتروان	12	Region (n)	منطقه، ناحیه
4	To plead (v)	در دادگاه اقامه یا دعوی کردن	13	Review (n)	تجدید نظر، مرور
5	Plea bargaining (n)	پذیرش جرم سبکتر به عوض محاکمه	14	Statute (n)	قانون، اساسنامه
6	Nation-wide (adj)	سرتاسری	15	To overturn (v)	لغو کردن، نقض کردن
7	Limited (adj)	محدود	16	To conclude (v)	نتیجه گرفتن، استنتاج کردن
8	Juvenile (adj)	نوجوان	17	To conflict (v)	ناسازگار بودن
9	Percent (adv)	فیصد	18	Panel (n)	هیئت



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. There was **relatively** little violence during the demonstration.
- _____ 2. The defendant **pleaded** not guilty to the robbery.
- _____ 3. Freedom of speech is not **limited** to expressing different political ideas, but to speech of all kinds.
- _____ 4. The government has just built a facility to house **juvenile** offenders in the center of city.
- _____ 5. This lesson is not too difficult for **intermediate** students of English.
- _____ 6. The government is facing **pressure** from the international community to resolve the situation.
- _____ 7. An old man was found dead in the industrial **region** of the city.
- _____ 8. The Court of Appeals **overturned** the earlier verdict and acquitted the

defendant.

_____ 9. The jury **concluded** from the evidence that the defendant was not guilty.

_____ 10. Appellate court decisions are made by a **panel** of judges without a jury.

- a. the stress or urgency of matters demanding attention
- b. comparatively
- c. to judge or decide something after some consideration
- d. to change a legal decision
- e. relating to a young person who is not yet old enough to be considered an adult
- f. small in amount or number
- g. to answer to a charge or indictment
- h. a particular area
- i. a small group of people chosen to give advice or make a decision
- j. being at the middle place or degree; in-between



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of trial courts. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

- 1. What are courts of limited jurisdiction?
- 2. What are courts of general jurisdiction?
- 3. What do the Intermediate Appellate Courts do?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

- 1. A juvenile court is an example of
 - (A) A court of general jurisdiction
 - (B) A court of limited jurisdiction
 - (C) An intermediate appellate court
 - (D) A supreme appellate court
- 2. What does "plea bargaining" mean?
 - (A) Trial by a jury
 - (B) Appealing the case to the Supreme Court

- (C) An agreement under which someone accused of a crime will not be charged with a more serious crime if they admit they are guilty of a less serious one
 - (D) None of the above
3. What is the main reason for establishment of an Intermediate Appellate Court in all states?
- (A) To solve cases in timely manner
 - (B) To relieve the case load of the state supreme courts
 - (C) To resolve civil cases
 - (D) Both B and C
4. How many judges do the state supreme courts have?
- (A) Five to nine
 - (B) Four to eight
 - (C) Five to ten
 - (D) One to nine



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

The United States has many court systems. There is a nation-wide federal court system and each state has its own court system. Each of these systems has trial courts, appeals courts, and state supreme courts, **while** the highest court in the country is the Supreme Court of the United States.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction: In every state, most cases come to trial in courts of limited jurisdiction, such as small-claims, juvenile, and traffic courts. These are specialized courts that hear only one or a relatively few types of cases. They are the most common type of court in the United States, and, in some states, these courts handle more than 80 percent of all trials. The majority of these cases may be simple traffic cases, for example, in which motorists plead guilty by mail.

Courts of General Jurisdiction: Felony prosecutions and major civil trials take place in courts of general jurisdiction, which hear many kinds of cases. These courts are often called superior courts, although the name varies by state. Fewer than two percent of these cases ever come to trial. Most civil cases are settled by the parties and most criminal defendants enter plea bargains – that is, they plead guilty to the crime charged or to a lesser offense.

Intermediate Appellate Courts: Intermediate appellate courts were established in all states to relieve the pressure on their supreme courts. As in the federal system, state

intermediate appellate courts hear appeals from both criminal and civil trial courts within their **geographic** regions. The larger states generally have more than one intermediate appellate court.

Supreme Appellate Courts: Every state has a final appellate court. In most states these are called state supreme courts, but in New York and Maryland, they are known as the Court of Appeals. Oklahoma and Texas have two such courts, one for criminal and the other for civil appeals. The state supreme courts hear appeals mostly from intermediate appeals courts. Most state supreme courts may choose which cases to review, and all have the final word on matters of state law – that is, common law, statutes, and the state constitution. Not even the U.S. Supreme Court may overturn **their** decisions about what the state constitution or state law means, although it may rule against the state if it concludes that a state law or constitutional provision conflicts with the U.S. constitution. State supreme courts typically consist of between five and nine judges who rule as a panel.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer

1. In paragraph one, it can be inferred that
 - (A) The United States has a nation-wide federal court system
 - (B) There are too many court systems in the United States
 - (C) Each state of the United States has its own court system
 - (D) Both A and C
2. In paragraph one, the word **while** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) During
 - (B) But
 - (C) After
 - (D) About
3. In paragraph two, it can be inferred that
 - (A) The majority of cases are solved by the courts of limited jurisdiction
 - (B) Relatively few cases are resolved by the courts of limited jurisdiction
 - (C) Only a limited number of cases are solved by the courts of limited jurisdiction
 - (D) Both B and C
5. In paragraph two, the phrase **pleaded guilty** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Stated or admitted guilty
 - (B) Considered guilty
 - (C) Accused being guilty
 - (D) Considered innocent
6. In paragraph three, it can be inferred that

- (A) Only a few cases go to trial
 (B) Too many cases end up in trial
 (C) Not many people settle disputes outside the court
 (D) Many accused people are innocent
7. In paragraph three, it is stated that most civil cases
 (A) Enter plea bargaining
 (B) Are settled by the parties
 (C) Come to trial
 (D) Both A and B
8. In paragraph four, the word **geographic** is closest in meaning to
 (A) Study of geography
 (B) Within their jurisdiction
 (C) Research about geography
 (D) Belonging to geology
9. In paragraph five, the Supreme Appellate Court in New York is known as
 (A) The Criminal Court
 (B) The Supreme Court
 (C) The Court of Appeals
 (D) None of the above
10. In paragraph five, what does the word **their** refer to?
 (A) The state supreme courts
 (B) Statutes
 (C) Cases
 (D) Intermediate appellate courts

Grammar

Articles and Places Names

Articles (The) with Names of Places	Examples
Use the with the names of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers • Deserts • Oceans • Seas • Mountain ranges • Groups of islands • Groups of lakes • Most regions • When of is in the name • For most tourist attractions • When University of comes before the place name 	the Nile the Gobi Desert the Arctic Ocean the Caspian Sea the Andes the Hawaiian Islands the Great Lakes the Middle East the Bay of Bengal the Eiffel Tower the University of Nebraska
Don't use an article (the) with names of:	South America

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continents • Countries • Cities • Street and highways • Planets • Islands • Single mountains • Lakes • Parks • For schools, hospitals, and prisons • When the place name comes before College or University 	Afghanistan Kabul First Avenue Interstate 90 Mars Jamaica Mount Everest Lake Windermere Zarnegar Park Ibne Sina Hospital Kabul University
<p>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries that are collections take the • Certain places sometimes take the and sometimes do not 	the United States, the United Kingdom the Earth or Earth the Sudan or Sudan

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. The man accused of rape had never been to ____ London. (the, no article)
2. ____ Mark was convicted of drug-trafficking last month. (the, no article)
3. The hit-and-run driver was a freshman at ____ University of Washington. (the, no article)
4. The drug dealer was tracked down in ____ Europe by the FBI. (the, no article)
5. Their missing daughter was finally traced to ____ Manchester. (the, no article)
6. The late judge was a man of great ____ wisdom. (the, no article)
7. I went to ____ court with a letter for someone important. (the, no article)
8. The lack of evidence means that the case is unlikely to go to ____ court. (the, no article)
9. He appealed to ____ European Court of Human Rights. (the, no article)
10. They live on ____ large Japanese island of Hokkaido. (the, no article)

Unit Four

Criminal Procedure in The United States

Chapter Eight

Arrest

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Appointed (adj)	منصوب، مقرر	11	Commission (n)	انجام، اجرا
2	Series (n)	ردیف، مجموعه، رشته	12	Arrest warrant (n)	حکم جلب، حکم توقیف
3	Judgment (n)	قضاوت، رای	13	Attorney (n)	وکیل، وکیل مدافع
4	Probable (adj)	احتمالی	14		
5	Indictment (n)	اعلام جرم، اتهام	15	Warning (n)	هشدار
6	To hand something down (v)	اعلان کردن تصمیم رسمی	16	Arrestee (n)	شخص توقیف شده
7	Parole (n)	عفو مشروط	17	To exclude (v)	مستثنی کردن، حذف کردن
8	Probation (n)	آزادی بقید التزام	18	To advise (v)	نصیحت کردن، توصیه دادن
9	To violate (v)	نقض کردن، تخطی کردن	19	To book (v)	ثبت کردن مجرم
10	To register (v)	ثبت کردن	20		



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. There have been a **series** of sexual attacks on women in the area.
- _____ 2. An early election in June seems increasingly **probable**.
- _____ 3. The charges on his **indictment** included rape and attempted murder.
- _____ 4. Kim was sentenced to life without **parole**.
- _____ 5. He served a year in prison and was then released on **probation**.
- _____ 6. Attempt, in law, is a partial or unsuccessful **commission** of a crime.
- _____ 7. There's a **warning** on the cigarette packet that says, "Tobacco seriously damages health."
- _____ 8. The **arrestee** had drugs in his bag.

- _____ 9. I'd strongly **advise** against making a sudden decision.
- _____ 10. Within two weeks of arrival, all foreigners had to **register** with the local police.

- a. something that makes you aware of a possible danger or problem
- b. a conditional release of a prisoner before his sentence expires
- c. to put information into an official list or record
- d. likely to happen
- e. the act of committing a crime
- f. a number of similar or related events or things, one following another
- g. someone who has been arrested
- h. the action of giving a convicted offender freedom for good behavior
- i. to give someone advice
- j. a formal statement of accusation



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of arrest. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

- 1. What are the two kinds of arrest?
- 2. When can an arrest be made?
- 3. What is a Miranda warning?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

- 1. All of the following are stated in the lecture about when an arrest can be made except
 - (A) When parole or probation has been violated in some way
 - (B) When somebody looks like a criminal
 - (C) When an indictment has been handed to the grand jury
 - (D) When there is probable cause to believe somebody has committed a crime
- 2. In which of the following cases can a police officer make an arrest without a warrant?
 - (A) When he or she doesn't like someone
 - (B) When the police are on patrol

- (C) When a suspect is committing a crime
 - (D) When there is no probable cause that someone has committed a crime
3. All of the following are stated in the lecture about the rights of a person who has been arrested except
- (A) The right to remain silent
 - (B) The right to a lawyer
 - (C) The right to know the reason for the arrest
 - (D) The right to be tried by a jury
4. What will happen if the Miranda warning is not read to an arrestee?
- (A) He or she will be released
 - (B) He or she will be pardoned
 - (C) Any statement he or she has made cannot be used in the trial
 - (D) He will be booked



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

Arrest, the process of **taking a person into custody**, is usually carried out by an appointed law enforcement officer. An arrest can be classified as criminal or civil. A criminal arrest is generally the first step in a series of legal actions taken against a person suspected of committing a crime, in order to bring that person to court for judgment. Civil arrest is designed to force an individual to fulfill some legal obligation at the order of a court. Civilian arrests are sometimes made by a person who is not an officer of the law.

A person may be arrested when there is probable cause to believe that he or she has committed a crime, when an indictment has been handed down by a grand jury, or when parole or probation has been violated in some way. A person can be taken into custody by a police officer in one of two ways: with an arrest warrant issued by a judge or without a warrant if there is a probable cause. An arrest warrant is a court order commanding that the person named be taken into custody. The warrant must specify clearly the **nature** of the offense with which the party arrested is charged.

In most cases, however, arrests are made by police officers without warrants when they arrest a suspect during the commission of a crime. Often, police do not have time to get a warrant and so they also make warrantless arrests based on a reasonable belief – or probable cause – that a specific person has committed a crime. This reasonable belief may be based on much less evidence than is necessary **to prove a person guilty** at trial.

As soon as the arrest is made, the police must give the suspect the reasons why **they** are arresting him or her and inform him or her of their constitutional rights, including the right to remain silent and the right to have an attorney present during questioning. These legal rights are outlined in what is called a Miranda warning. The police must say, "You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to speak to a lawyer and to have the lawyer present during questioning. If you so desire, and cannot afford one, a lawyer will be appointed to you without any charge before any questioning. Do you understand these rights as I have explained them to you?" If these warnings are not read to a suspect as soon as he or she is taken into custody, any statements the arrestee makes after the arrest may be excluded from trial.

After the police advise the suspect of his or her **constitutional rights**, the police take the suspect to the police station to "book" him or her. "Booking" means registering the name of the person and the charges against him or her at the police station.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, what does the phrase **taking a person into custody** mean?
(A) Taking care of somebody
(B) Putting someone in detention
(C) Helping somebody
(D) Questioning somebody
2. In paragraph one, it can be implied that the main reason for a criminal arrest is
(A) Obstruction of justice
(B) Bringing criminals to justice
(C) Fulfilling legal obligation
(D) None of the above
3. In paragraph one, a civil arrest can be made
(A) By a law enforcement officer
(B) By someone who is not a law enforcement officer
(C) By a plaintiff
(D) Both A and B
4. In paragraph two, an arrest can be made in one of two ways
(A) When there is probable doubt
(B) With an arrest warrant issued by a judge
(C) Without an arrest warrant when the police have probably cause
(D) Both B and C
5. In paragraph two, the word **nature** is used. Another word for nature is
(A) Natural world

- (B) Environment
(C) Type
(D) Scenery
6. In paragraph three, what is a probable cause?
(A) When a law enforcement officer is not sure about a person
(B) When there is a reasonable belief that somebody has committed a crime
(C) When a law enforcement officer has a lot of time
(D) Both A and B
7. In paragraph three, the phrase **to prove a person guilty** is closest in meaning
(A) To making certain someone is not guilty of a crime
(B) To providing enough evidence to lead to someone's acquittal
(C) To being unable to provide evidence
(D) To showing that somebody has indeed committed a crime
8. In paragraph four, what does the word **they** refer to?
(A) The suspect
(B) He or she
(C) The police
(D) Constitutional rights
9. In paragraph four, it can be inferred from the right to an attorney that
(A) Everyone has the right to be presented by an attorney
(B) If a person cannot afford an attorney, the government will appoint one for free
(C) The government will later bill the suspect for the attorney
(D) Both A and B
10. In paragraph five, the phrase **constitutional rights** is closest in meaning to
(A) The rights everyone is entitled to in the constitution
(B) The rights only few people are entitled to in the constitution
(C) All the text of the constitution
(D) All of the above

Grammar

Present and Past Participles

Participles as Adjectives (Present Participle and Past Participle)	Examples
<p>Present Participle is a form of a verb which ends in '-ing' and comes after another verb to show continuous action. It is used to form the continuous tenses.</p>	<p>He is working on the case now. (the action is continuous)</p>
<p>Past Participle is the form of a verb, usually made by adding -ed, which is used in some grammatical structures such as the passive or perfect tenses.</p>	<p>He has already solved the case. He has just won a cleaning contract worth \$3 million.</p>

Participles act like adjectives when they modify nouns. Interesting and amused are participles formed by adding -ing/-ed to a verb. They act like adjectives .	People who have traveled to many different countries are often very interesting . (interesting = adjective) We were very amused by the jokes that Ahmad told us. (amused = adjective)
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Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that is true for the following underlined words.

1. The young man who was arrested this morning was working for a **trading** company. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
2. Five months ago he was **acquitted** on a shoplifting charge. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
3. The **surprised** Prime Minister didn't know what to say to the newspaper reporters. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
4. The police are **investigating** embezzlement allegations against him. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
5. In the last year, terrorists have **murdered** several local journalists. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
6. The man who was convicted of burglary was **disappointed** to find out about his wife's death. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
7. The wife of a businessman has been **kidnapped** from her home in Kandahar. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
8. The senator's tribute to Martin Luther King Jr. was so **stirring** that many people were in tears. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
9. The news about Ahmad's car accident was **disturbing** and the whole class was very upset. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)
10. The opposition leader has just been **placed** under house arrest. (participle used as a verb, participle used as an adjective)

Chapter Nine

Proceedings Before Trial

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Courtroom (n)	اتاق محکمه، محکمه	10	Magistrate (n)	رئیس بخش محکمه
2	To drop a charge (v)	رفع اتهام کردن	11	To refrain (v)	خود داری کردن، منع کردن
3	Facility (n)	سهولت	12	Lineup (n)	قطار، صف
4	Clerical (adj)	دفتری	13	To run away (v)	فرار کردن
5	Log (n)	کتاب ثبت گزارش روزانه	14	To go free (v)	آزاد شدن
6	Photo array (n)	مجموعه عکس	15	To set a date (v)	تعیین کردن زمان
7	To fingerprint (v)	انگشت نگاری کردن	16	Otherwise (conj)	وگرنه، در غیر اینصورت
8	Minor (adj)	کوچکتر، صغیر	17	Show-up (n)	حضور
9	Bail (n)	ضمانت پولی	18	Preliminary (adj)	مقدماتی



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. The accused entered the **courtroom** handcuffed to two police officers.
- _____ 2. The police have taken **fingerprints** from every man in the neighborhood.
- _____ 3. There's been an increase in **minor** offenses, such as traffic violations and petty theft.
- _____ 4. Her parents have agreed to post **bail** for her to get her out of jail.
- _____ 5. He will appear before the **magistrates** tomorrow to face seven charges of accepting bribes.
- _____ 6. The sign on the wall said "Please **refrain** from smoking."
- _____ 7. They attempted to **run away** from prison but failed.
- _____ 8. In an attempt to give new energy to their plans, the committee **set a date** for starting detailed discussions.
- _____ 9. I'd better write it down, **otherwise** I'll forget it.

_____ 10. We've decided to change the design based on our **preliminary** findings.

- a. having little importance
- b. coming before the main event
- c. a person who acts as a judge in a law court that deals with crimes that are not serious
- d. to fix a time
- e. a room where a court of law meets
- f. to avoid doing something
- g. to make a pattern of marks by pressing the tip of a finger or thumb on a surface
- h. or else
- i. a sum of money which a person who has been accused of a crime pays to a law court so that they can be released until their trial
- j. to escape



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of proceedings before trial. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

- 1. What is booking a suspect?
- 2. What are some of the ways police can confirm that they have arrested the right person?
- 3. What is bail?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

- 1. What will happen if the charges are dropped?
 - (A) The suspect can go free
 - (B) There will be a trial
 - (C) The defendant will plead guilty
 - (D) All of the above
- 2. Which of the following is not part of booking, as stated in the lecture?
 - (A) Fingerprinting of the suspect
 - (B) Trial by jury
 - (C) Testing the suspect for alcohol
 - (D) Recording the place of arrest

3. What should the police do if an suspect remains silent and does not answer the questions asked by the police?
 - (A) The police can torture the suspect
 - (B) The police can make the suspect talk by force
 - (C) The police should release the suspect
 - (D) The police should honor the suspect's choice to remain silent
4. What will happen if a judge decides that there is enough reason to hold a trial?
 - (A) He or she will set the date for a trial
 - (B) He or she will report the case to a senior judge
 - (C) He or she will set a date for the defendant to appear for a trial
 - (D) Both A and C



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

Before a criminal case reaches the courtroom, several preliminary proceedings take place. Most of these proceedings are **standard** for every case. Depending on the circumstances and the results of preliminary proceedings, charges may be dropped or the defendant may plead guilty. If charges are dropped or the accused pleads guilty, there will be no trial.

Once the suspect has been taken into custody and transported to a police facility, he or she is booked. Booking is the clerical process by which an administrative record is made of the arrest. The name and address of the person arrested, the time and place of arrest, the name of the arresting officer, and the arrest charge are entered in the police log. Booking can also involve searching, fingerprinting, and photographing the suspect, as well as testing him or her for drugs and alcohol. If booked on a minor offense, the suspect may be able to obtain release immediately by paying cash (known as station house bail) as **security** to ensure his or her appearance before a magistrate at a later date. If arrested on a serious offense, the accused will be placed in a holding facility to await the filing of an initial charging document, known as a complaint, and a first appearance before a judge or magistrate.

After the arrest, the police must follow certain guidelines during their investigations. For example, if the suspect requests an attorney or expresses a wish to remain silent, the officers must honor the request and refrain from questioning the suspect. The police may, however, attempt to confirm that they have arrested the right person. **They** may do so by showing a victim a photo array that includes a picture of the suspect; by arranging a lineup of live persons at the police station, with the suspect

included in the lineup; or by organizing a show-up, which involves showing the suspect to the victim in person, shortly after commission of the crime.

The next step is for the suspect to go before a judge. The judge decides whether the suspect should be kept in jail or released. If the suspect has no previous criminal record and the judge feels that he will return to court rather than run away – for example, because he owns a house and has a family – **he** can go free. Otherwise, the suspect must put up bail. Bail is an amount of money that the accused person pays to the court to assure that he will return to the court on the trial date. If the person comes back, the money is returned to him. If not, the court keeps the bail money. At this time, the judge will appoint a court lawyer to defend the suspect if he can't afford one.

Next, the suspect returns to court a week or two later. A lawyer from the district attorney's office presents a case against the suspect. This is called a hearing. The attorney may present evidence as well as witnesses. The judge at the hearing then decides whether there is enough reason to hold a trial. If the judge decides that there is sufficient evidence to call for a trial, he or she sets a date for the suspect to appear in court to formally plead guilty or not guilty.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, the word **standard** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Special
 - (B) Usual
 - (C) Abnormal
 - (D) Necessary
2. In paragraph one, if an accused pleads guilty
 - (A) There will be an early trial
 - (B) There will be no trial
 - (C) There will be a trial if the judge decides so
 - (D) None of the above
3. In paragraph two, all of the following are part of booking a suspect except
 - (A) Writing the name of a suspect
 - (B) Writing the address of a suspect
 - (C) Testing a suspect's language ability
 - (D) Taking photographs of an suspect
4. In paragraph two, the word **security** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) The state of being secure and safe
 - (B) Safety measures
 - (C) Financial guarantee
 - (D) Unsafe

5. In paragraph two, an accused will be immediately released upon paying cash if he or she
 - (A) Is accused of a minor offense
 - (B) Is accused of a serious offense
 - (C) Is accused of homicide
 - (D) Is mistakenly arrested
6. In paragraph three, what does the word **they** refer to?
 - (A) The suspect
 - (B) The right person
 - (C) The police
 - (D) The investigations
7. In paragraph three, according to the text, all of the following methods are used in making sure that the police have arrested the right person except
 - (A) Interrogations of the suspect by the police
 - (B) Lineup of the person with the suspect included
 - (C) Show-up, showing the suspect to the victim
 - (D) Showing a photo array to the victim
8. In paragraph four, in which of the following would the judge be likely to let the suspect go until trial without putting up bail?
 - (A) If the suspect has no previous criminal record
 - (B) If the suspect has a family
 - (C) If the suspect has a house
 - (D) All of the above
9. In paragraph four, what does the word **he** refer to?
 - (A) The judge
 - (B) The suspect
 - (C) Family
 - (D) Criminal record
10. In paragraph five, what is the purpose of a hearing?
 - (A) The judge will sentence the accused
 - (B) The judge will decide whether the accused should be sent to prison or not
 - (C) The judge decides whether there is enough reason to hold a trial
 - (D) Both A and C

Grammar

Adverbial Clauses Connections

When, While, and As Soon As	Examples
<p>When, while, and as soon as give information about time. You can use them either at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle.</p> <p>While introduces an action in progress. It means "during that time." It is usually used with the past progressive. However, many people now use when in place of while, especially in conversation.</p> <p>When introduces a completed action. It is usually used with the simple past.</p> <p>In (c) and (d), when introduces the action that happened first: First Helen found the dead body and then she called the police.</p> <p>As soon as introduces a completed action and means "immediately after."</p>	<p>(a) While the man was driving on the road, he was shot by a sniper.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) He was shot by a sniper while he was driving on the road.</p> <p>(a) Helen called the police when she found the dead body in her apartment.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) When Helen found the dead body in her apartment, she called the police.</p> <p>(a) She came to the door as soon as the police arrived.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) As soon as the police arrived, she came to the door.</p>

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

- Helen Parker called the police _____ her husband died. (while, as soon as)
- _____ she was waiting for the police to arrive, she placed a bar of soap on the bathroom floor. (while, as soon as)
- _____ Detective James heard about the murder, he rushed to the Parker's house. (while, as soon as)
- _____ James asked to see the body, Mrs. Parker took him to the scene of the crime. (while, when)
- _____ James was searching the bathroom for clues, he became suspicious of Mrs. Parker's story. (while, as soon as)

6. He saw that Smith Parker died _____ he was brushing his teeth. (while, as soon as)
7. _____ James accused Mrs. Parker of murder, she said that she was innocent. (while, when)
8. The arresting officer warned Mrs. Parker of her constitutional rights _____ she was arrested. (while, as soon as)
9. Mrs. Parker tried to escape _____ the police were taking her to jail. (while, as soon as)
10. Mrs. Parker called her lawyer _____ she was put in prison. (while; as soon as)

Chapter Ten

The Trial

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Innocent (adj)	بیگناه، بی تقصیر	10	Juror (n)	عضو هیئت منصفه
2	Impartial (adj)	بی طرف، عادل	11	Race (n)	نژاد
3	To confront (v)	روبرو شدن با	12	Cross-section (n)	نمونه یا حد وسط
4	To compel (v)	مجبور کردن، وادار کردن	13	Solely (adv)	فقط، منحصرأ
5	To testify (v)	گواهی دادن، شهادت دادن	14	To cross-examine (v)	استنطاق کردن (از شاهد)
6	Reversal (n)	نقض، برگشت	15	Verdict (n)	رای، قضاوت
7	Conviction (n)	محکومیت، مجرمیت	16	To convict (v)	محکوم کردن
8	Unanimous (adj)	هم رای، اجماعاً، متفق القول	17	Defendant (n)	مدعی علیه، مدافع
9	Exclusion (n)	اخراج، محروم سازی	18	Argument (n)	استدلال



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. A trial must be fair and **impartial**.
- _____ 2. As she left the court, she was **confronted** by angry crowds who tried to block her way.
- _____ 3. The new circumstances **compelled** a change in government policy.
- _____ 4. He demanded a **reversal** of the previous decision.
- _____ 5. As it was her first **conviction** for stealing, she was given a less severe sentence.
- _____ 6. The jury returned a **unanimous** verdict of guilty after a short deliberation.
- _____ 7. **Jurors** are paid, as provided by statute, for time spent serving on jury duty.

_____ 8. Under **cross-examination**, the witness admitted her evidence had been mostly lies.

_____ 9. It seems he is not **solely** to blame for the accident.

_____ 10. A decision was finally made after a heated **argument**.

- a. a member of a jury
- b. to face, meet, or deal with a difficult situation or person
- c. only and not involving anyone or anything else
- d. when something switches and becomes its opposite
- e. the questioning of a witness by a party or lawyer, other than the one who originally called the witness, concerning matters about which the witness testified during direct examination
- f. formed with – or indicating – everyone's agreement
- g. to force someone to do something
- h. a disagreement
- i. not supporting any of the sides involved in an argument
- j. when someone is officially found to be guilty of a particular crime



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of a trial. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

- 1. What is the purpose of the American court system?
- 2. What are some of the constitutional rights of a criminal defendant in a trial?
- 3. What does the jury do in a trial?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

- 1. What does the sentence, "An accused is considered innocent until the court proves that he is guilty," mean?
 - (A) Until an accused is proven guilty in a court of law, he is considered innocent
 - (B) An accused is not guilty of a crime until he is proven guilty in a court of law

- (C) If a court of law does not pronounce someone guilty, he is considered innocent of the crime in question
(D) All of the above
2. Which of the following is not a constitutional right of a criminal defendant in a trial?
(A) The right to trial by a jury
(B) The right to an impartial trial
(C) The right to counsel
(D) The right to an unfair trial
3. How many jurors are there normally in an American federal criminal trial?
(A) Six
(B) Eight
(C) 10
(D) 12
4. What will happen if a jury decides a defendant is innocent?
(A) He will go free based on the approval of the presiding judge
(B) He will be retried in another court for the same crime
(C) He will go free
(D) None of the above



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

The purpose of the American court system is to protect the rights of the people. According to American law, if someone is accused of a crime, he or she is considered innocent until proven guilty in a court of law. **In other words**, it is the responsibility of the prosecution to prove that a person is guilty; it is not the responsibility of the person to prove that he or she is innocent.

At trial, a criminal defendant has a number of constitutional rights, including the right to be informed of their rights and of the charges against them, the right to **counsel**, the right to an attorney, the right to a public trial, the right to a trial by jury (except for petty offenses), the right to a fair and impartial trial, the right to confront witnesses in court, the right to compel witnesses to testify on their behalf, and the right to refuse to testify against themselves. Violation of any of these rights may result in the reversal of a conviction on appeal.

The criminal defendant generally is entitled to a trial by jury in all felony cases and in any misdemeanor case punishable by more than six months' imprisonment. A typical

state jury trial includes between six and 12 jurors, **who** must decide unanimously. A few states permit conviction on less than a unanimous verdict, in some cases. Federal juries generally consist of 12 persons, and their verdict must be unanimous. The jurors must be impartial and the jury must represent a fair cross-section of the community. The exclusion of prospective jurors solely on the basis of race or gender violates the U.S. constitution.

During the trial, a judge or jury determines whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty based upon the application of criminal law to the facts of the case. The criminal defendant must be given the opportunity to confront and cross-examine the prosecution's witnesses and to present evidence in his or her own defense.

Briefly, a jury trial consists of (1) the selection of the jury; (2) opening statements by prosecution and defense attorneys, during which each side states what it expects to prove; (3) the presentation of evidence (first by the prosecution, then by the defense) and the questioning of witnesses; (4) closing arguments in which each side states what the evidence has proved or failed to prove; (5) instructions by the trial judge to the jury concerning the law to be applied to the facts that the jury may find; (6) the jury's deliberations and verdict, or formal decision; and (7) the sentence, if the verdict is guilty.

At the trial, a jury listens to the evidence from both attorneys and hears the testimony of the witnesses. Then, the jury goes into a private room to consider the evidence and decide whether the defendant is guilty of the crime. If the jury decides that the defendant is innocent, he or she goes free. However, if he or she is convicted, the judge sets a date for the defendant **to appear** in court again for sentencing. At sentencing, the judge tells the convicted person what his or her punishment will be. Depending on the crime committed, the judge may sentence the defendant to prison, order him or her to pay a fine, or place him or her on probation.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, it can be inferred that
 - (A) It is the responsibility of a court to prove that an accused is innocent
 - (B) It is the responsibility of the prosecution to prove an accused is guilty
 - (C) It is not the responsibility of an accused to prove he or she is innocent
 - (D) Both B and C
2. In paragraph one, the phrase **in other words** is used to
 - (A) Talk about a new subject
 - (B) Clarify the previously mentioned sentence
 - (C) Introduce a new topic
 - (D) Show a contrast with the previous mentioned sentence

3. In paragraph two, the word **counsel** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Trial
 - (B) Legal advice
 - (C) Legal procedure
 - (D) Comfort
4. It can be inferred that if a defendant is denied any of the rights set forth in paragraph two, conviction may be
 - (A) Reversed on appeal
 - (B) Confirmed on appeal
 - (C) Reversed without appeal
 - (D) Not in the text
5. In paragraph three, what does the word **who** refer to?
 - (A) The criminal defendant
 - (B) A typical state jury
 - (C) Jurors
 - (D) A trial
6. In paragraph three, it is stated that the verdict by a federal jury must be unanimous. It means that
 - (A) The majority of the jury members must return the same verdict
 - (B) Nearly all of the jury members must return the same verdict
 - (C) All of the jury members must return the same verdict
 - (D) None of the above
7. In paragraph four, it is stated that
 - (A) It is the judge or jury who makes the decision of guilty or not guilty
 - (B) The judge cannot make a decision of guilty or not guilty
 - (C) The judge can ignore the decision of a jury and decide whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty
 - (D) The jury cannot make a decision of guilty or not guilty
8. In paragraph five, the word **briefly** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) In detail
 - (B) In a few words
 - (C) Using a detailed description
 - (D) Temporarily
9. In paragraph five, what is the last step in a jury trial if a verdict is guilty?
 - (A) Retrial
 - (B) Jury's deliberations
 - (C) Release
 - (D) Sentencing
10. In paragraph six, the word **to appear** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) To disappear
 - (B) To escape
 - (C) To go free
 - (D) To be present

Grammar
Giving Advice

Giving Advice Using Should, Ought to, Need to, Must, and Had better	Examples
<p>Should/Should not and ought to are often used to give advice, or to tell someone that you think something/someone is good or bad.</p> <p>Use should not (shouldn't) to show that you think something is a bad idea. Note: Ought to is not usually used in negatives or in questions in American English.</p> <p>Need to + base verb can also be used to give advice. It is stronger than should or ought to.</p> <p>Must is stronger than should, ought to, and need to. It shows obligation.</p> <p>You can also use had better to give advice. Had better is much stronger than should and ought to, but not as strong as must.</p> <p>Had better often shows that you think something is urgent. Had better refers to the present and the future. It does not refer to the past, even though it is formed with "had."</p> <p>Note: Should, ought to, and must are modal auxiliaries. They do not take third-person singular "s". Need to and had better are not modal verbs.</p>	<p>A: I can't understand my teacher. B: You should/ought to talk to her about it.</p> <p>A: I have a terrible cough. B: You should not (shouldn't) smoke so much.</p> <p>A: My tooth hurts. B: You need to see a dentist.</p> <p>A: Do I need to get a special visa to visit Taiwan? B: Yes, you must go to the Taiwanese consulate here and get one before you leave. You must not try to enter the country without one.</p> <p>You had better go to all your classes every day.</p> <p>You'd better see a doctor about that. (It's urgent). You had better finish this tomorrow. I had better leave now.</p> <p>He must wear a seat belt. (Not: He must wears a seat belt).</p>

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

- Ahmad: I've lost my credit card.
Ali: You _____ report it immediately. (must, should)

2. You _____ smoke when you are in a movie theater in the United States. (ought not to, must not)
3. In the state of Michigan, people under the age of twenty-one _____ try to purchase alcohol. (should not; must not)
4. He _____ drive his car without insurance. (must not, needs to)
5. Everybody who comes to the United States _____ show a valid passport. (had better, must)
6. People _____ wear helmets when they ride bicycles. (should, need to)
7. There _____ be an investigation into the cause of the disaster. (should, had better)
8. You _____ talk to your lawyer first. (had better, must)
9. Luggage _____ be left unattended. (must not, had better not)
10. I think you _____ call the police. (should, must)

Chapter Eleven

Sentencing Options

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	To determine (v)	تعیین کردن، معین کردن	10	To rehabilitate (v)	احیای صحت یا اعتبار
2	Fate (n)	سرنوشت	11	To reserve (v)	اختصاص دادن، نگه داشتن
3	Perceived (adj)	درک، ملاحظه	12	Broad (adj)	پهن‌آور، پهن
4	To argue (v)	استدلال کردن، بحث کردن	13	Indeterminate (adj)	نامعین، نامشخص
5	Leniency (n)	نرمی، آسان‌گیری، ارفاق	14	Parolee (n)	شخص که طور مشروط آزاد شده
6	Restitution (n)	اعاده، جبران	15	To revoke (v)	لغو کردن، باطل ساختن
7	Forfeiture (n)	جریمه، از دست دادگی	16	Remainder (n)	باقیمانده، مانده
8	Incarceration (n)	حبس	17	Confinement (n)	زندانی بودن
9	Discretion (n)	نظر، رای	18	Barbarity (n)	بی رحمی، قساوت قلب



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. His **fate** is now in the hands of the jury.
- _____ 2. The minister **argued** that cuts in military spending were needed.
- _____ 3. The defending lawyer asked for **leniency**, since her client was so young.
- _____ 4. The chemical company promised to make full **restitution** to the victims for injuring their health.
- _____ 5. He was deep in debt and faced **forfeiture** of his property.
- _____ 6. **Incarceration** of criminals may also deter other individuals from engaging in criminal behavior, due to their fear of punishment.
- _____ 7. A prisoner may be released on bail at the **discretion** of the court that has

Jurisdiction over the case.

- _____ 8. The prison system should try to **rehabilitate** prisoners so that they can lead normal lives when they leave prison.
- _____ 9. The authorities have **revoked** their original decision to allow development of this rural area.
- _____ 10. An **indeterminate** number of workers have lost their jobs recently.
- a. the loss of rights, property, or money as a result of breaking a legal agreement
 - b. not measured, counted, or clearly described
 - c. the right or ability to decide something
 - d. to cancel an agreement or a law
 - e. payment made for damage or loss
 - f. to give the reasons for your opinion, idea, belief, etc.
 - g. to return someone or something to a good or healthy condition
 - h. being easygoing, tolerant
 - i. destiny; something beyond humankind's control that determines events
 - j. putting someone in prison



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of sentencing options. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is sentencing?
2. What are some examples of sentencing?
3. What does the Eighth Amendment say?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. Who may stay free during the period between conviction and sentencing?
 - (A) A convicted rapist
 - (B) A convicted murderer
 - (C) A person convicted of a violation
 - (D) None of the above

2. Which of the following is not mentioned in the lecture as a form of sentencing?
(A) Probation
(B) Forced labor
(C) Incarceration
(D) Fine
3. What is a determinate sentence?
(A) A long prison sentence
(B) A short prison sentence
(C) A fixed term of imprisonment with no early release through parole
(D) A fixed term of incarceration with early release through parole
4. Which of the following is an example of punishment prohibited under the Eighth Amendment stated in the lecture?
(A) Death sentence for committing homicide
(B) A prison sentence for armed robbery
(C) Torture of a prisoner
(D) Probation for breaking a law



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

The final phase of the criminal justice process is sentencing. Once found guilty, a defendant will be sentenced by the judge or, in a few states, by the jury. The sentence is perhaps the most **critical** decision in the criminal justice process. **It** can determine a defendant's fate for years or, in some cases, for life. Furthermore, a convicted criminal may appeal his or her conviction and sentence to a higher court, known as an appellate court.

After conviction, a defendant may be allowed to remain free until sentencing. The decision on this issue is made by the court, and it depends on the nature of the conviction and the nature of the defendant's perceived character. For example, a court will not allow a convicted murderer or rapist to remain free in the time period before sentencing. Sentencing for a felony conviction is usually heard by the court in a separate hearing held several days or weeks after the verdict. At a felony sentencing hearing, the prosecution makes a **recommendation** of punishment, and the defendant usually argues for leniency. For lesser offenses, such as misdemeanors and violations, sentencing may immediately follow the verdict.

Sentencing can include any combination of community service, restitution, probation, forfeiture of property, fines, incarceration, or a combination of these options. For certain very serious offenses such as murder, the convicted offender may be sentenced

to death. Courts may also exercise their sentencing discretion and order a term of probation. Probation releases a convicted defendant into the community under the supervision of a probation officer. **This** is generally reserved for first-time offenders, to give them an opportunity to reform and rehabilitate. A defendant who breaks the terms of the probation will be called back into court and sentenced to serve a term in prison.

The sentencing options available to the judge are often defined by the legislature. In jurisdictions that use indeterminate sentencing, the judge has discretion to set the sentence at a maximum and minimum term within a broad range permitted by law. Parole authorities then determine the actual release date within those limits depending on the prisoner's behavior and progress toward rehabilitation. The possibility of parole does not exist for some serious criminal offenders. If parole is granted, the person on parole, known as the parolee, remains under the supervision of a parole officer until the sentence expires. If the parolee violates the conditions of parole, the parole authorities may revoke parole, returning the parolee to prison for the remainder of the unexpired sentence. In contrast, a determinate sentence imposes a fixed term of incarceration with no early release through parole.

The Eighth Amendment prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. Courts have interpreted this amendment to mean that sentencing and confinement in [jail](#) or [prison](#) may not involve torture or barbarity. The Eighth Amendment is also interpreted as saying the punishment should fit the crime. For example, it would be cruel and unusual punishment to sentence a person convicted of trespassing to the same punishment as a person convicted of homicide.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, the word **critical** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Necessary
 - (B) Serious
 - (C) Decisive
 - (D) Unimportant
2. In paragraph one, what does the word **it** refer to?
 - (A) Process
 - (B) Decision
 - (C) The sentence
 - (D) The jury
3. In paragraph two, it is stated that
 - (A) Sentencing for felony cases is usually heard by the court in a separate hearing
 - (B) Sentencing for misdemeanor cases is usually heard by the court in a separate hearing

- (C) Sentencing for violation cases is usually heard by the court in a separate hearing
- (D) All of the above are true
4. In paragraph two, the word **recommendation** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Instruction
 - (B) Suggestion
 - (C) Approval
 - (D) Denial
5. All of the following forms of sentencing are stated in paragraph three except
- (A) Forfeiture of property
 - (B) Fine
 - (C) Exile
 - (D) Restitution
6. In paragraph three, what does the word **this** refer to?
- (A) Discretion
 - (B) Supervision
 - (C) Probation
 - (D) Probation officer
7. In paragraph three, the phrase "the first-time offenders" is used. It can be best described as
- (A) People who commit crimes repeatedly
 - (B) People who have committed many crimes
 - (C) People who have committed a crime for the second time
 - (D) People who have committed their first crime
8. In paragraph four, it can be inferred that indeterminate sentencing allows the judges
- (A) To set the sentence at any term they feel comfortable
 - (B) To set the sentence at a term within a broad range permitted by law
 - (C) To release the convicted person whenever they wish
 - (D) Both B and C
9. What happens if a parolee violates the condition of parole, as in paragraph four?
- (A) The parole may be revoked
 - (B) The parolee may have to serve the remainder of the unexpired sentence
 - (C) The parolee will be set free
 - (D) Both A and B
10. In paragraph five, it can be implied from the sentence, "The Eighth Amendment is also interpreted as saying the punishment should fit the crime," that
- (A) The sentence should be less severe than the crime committed
 - (B) Severe punishments for severe crimes are not suitable
 - (C) The sentence should be suitable for the crime committed
 - (D) The sentence should be more severe than the crime committed

Grammar

Used To and Be Used To

Used To and Be Used To	Examples
Used to expresses a habit, activity, or situation that existed in the past but that no longer exists. To express habitual past, used is followed by an infinitive.	I used to live in Kunduz. (At a time in the past, I lived in Kunduz, but now I don't live in Kunduz.)
Be used to and be accustomed to have the same meaning. They express a continued habit. They are followed by an -ing verb form (a gerund).	Mary is used to cold weather. Mary is accustomed to cold weather. Mary is used to living in a cold climate. Mary is accustomed to living in a cold climate.
In expressions get used to and get accustomed to , "get" means become.	Bob moved to Alaska. After a while, he got used to/got accustomed to living in a cold climate.

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. I _____ live in Finland, but now I live in France. (used to, was used to)
2. When I was a child, I _____ play games with my friends in a big field near my house after school everyday. (used to, was used to)
3. People _____ believe that the world was flat. (used to, were used to)
4. I have lived in India for a long time. I _____ warm weather. (used to, am used to)
5. I _____ sit in the back of the classroom, but now I prefer to sit in the front row. (used to, was used to)
6. In the army I _____ get up at six every morning. (used to, am used to)
7. As a father I _____ cleaning up the mess my children make every evening. (used to, am used to)
8. When I was a child I _____ go swimming in the lake. (used to, was used to)
9. I _____ speaking in front of an audience. I am a teacher. (used to, am used to)
10. On holiday in Finland, my wife _____ go to the sauna every day! (used to, is used to)

Unit Five

Crimes In The United States

Chapter Twelve

Homicide

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Homicide (n)	قتل	10	To stab (v)	چاقو زدن
2	Non-criminal (adj)	غیر جنایی	11	Nevertheless (adv)	با وجود این
3	Justifiable (adj)	قابل توجیه	12	To abolish (v)	منسوخ کردن
4	Excusable (adj)	قابل بخشش و معافیت	13	Regard (n)	ملاحظه، رعایت
5	Faultless (adj)	بی نقص	14	Arson (n)	ایجاد حریق عمدی
6	Condemned (adj)	محکوم به مرگ	15	Vehicular Homicide (n)	قتل ترافیکی
7	Executioner (n)	جلاد	16	Involuntary (adj)	غیر ارادی، غیر عمدی
8	Self-defense (n)	دفاع از خود	17	Negligent homicide (n)	قتل در نتیجه بی دقتی
9	To mug (v)	حمله کردن برای دزدیدن پول	18	Manslaughter (n)	قتل غیر عمد



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. Her actions were quite **justifiable**, given the circumstances. She did everything to defend herself against the criminal.
- _____ 2. Her absence at the meeting was **excusable**, since she wasn't in town.
- _____ 3. She claimed she was **faultless** in the car accident. She accused the other driver of bumping into her car.
- _____ 4. **Condemned** criminals are still executed by hanging in Afghanistan. However, there are other methods of executing condemned criminals such as administering lethal injections, as in the United States.
- _____ 5. **Execution** is still the penalty in some U.S. states for murder. Nevertheless, the death sentence has been abolished in some states and

replaced by imprisonment.

_____ 6. He used the gun in **self-defense**. Therefore, he was acquitted of murder charges.

_____ 7. He was jailed for 15 years for **stabbing** his wife to death. The police found his fingerprints on the knife used in the murder.

_____ 8. Slavery has been **abolished** all over the world and is a crime now.

_____ 9. A house was burnt down in north Afghanistan last night. The police suspect **arson**.

_____ 10. He denies murder, but pleads **manslaughter** on the grounds of being drunk.

- a. without any mistakes or faults
- b. to injure someone with a sharp pointed object such as a knife
- c. something that can be given good reason for
- d. when someone is killed as a legal punishment
- e. to end an activity or custom officially
- f. protection of yourself, either by fighting or discussion
- g. deserving to be forgiven
- h. an unlawful killing of another person without preconceived malice
- i. someone who is going to be killed, especially as a punishment for having committed a very serious crime
- j. the crime of intentionally starting a fire in order to damage or destroy something, especially a building



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives you an overview of homicide. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

- 1. What is non-criminal homicide?
- 2. What is voluntary homicide?
- 3. What is negligent homicide?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. Which one of the following is a criminal homicide?
(A) Killing an enemy soldier during wartime
(B) Executing a condemned criminal
(C) Killing an armed guard
(D) Killing in self-defense
2. What is the punishment for murder in the first degree in the US?
(A) Death sentence or life imprisonment
(B) Stoning to death
(C) Not less than 15 years in jail
(D) Death sentence and a fine not exceeding \$50,000
3. Which one of the following is not true about murder in the second degree?
(A) Intent to kill does not exist until the moment of murder
(B) Absence of deliberation and premeditation
(C) Existence of malice and premeditation
(D) None of the above is true
4. Which one of the following is an example of involuntary manslaughter?
(A) Shooting into a crowd
(B) Playing with a sharp knife
(C) Vehicular homicide
(D) Killing a woman while raping her



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

Homicide, which is the killing of one human being by **another**, is the most serious crime in the United States. According to the U.S. criminal law, an act of homicide may be either criminal or non-criminal. Non-criminal homicide is a justifiable or excusable killing. Examples of non-criminal homicide include the killing of an enemy soldier in wartime, the killing of a **condemned** criminal by an executioner, or killing someone in self-defense or in defense of another. For example, David was attacked by a mugger on the street late at night. The mugger wanted to stab David, but David managed to escape death by killing the attacker. Since David acted in self defense, he is not guilty of homicide.

A homicide committed with premeditated malice is a criminal homicide, or in other words, murder. Malice means having the intention to cause harm or acting in a **reckless** manner without regard for human life. For example, shooting into a crowd is a malicious act since it lacks any regard for human life. The maximum punishment for

murder is death, and in some states where the death sentence is abolished, the maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

In most of the United States, criminal codes **distinguish** between two degrees of murder, although as many as five degrees of murder are distinguished in some states. The degrees of murder are classified based on the killer's state of mind and the circumstances surrounding the crime. In general, murder in the first degree is a deliberate, premeditated killing committed with malice. Most states also classify homicides that occur during the commission of a felony such as rape, arson, or robbery as first-degree murder, even if the element of premeditated intent is absent. Moreover, in some states, the commission of an act that in **itself** is dangerous to others, such as throwing a bomb into a crowd and causing deaths, is classified as first-degree murder. A second-degree murder involves the intent to cause death, but without premeditation and deliberation. In this case, the intent to kill does not exist until the moment of the murder.

There are also some other types of homicide such as voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter and negligent homicide. Voluntary manslaughter means killing someone at the height of **rage**, or when the victim has done something to the killer that would cause a rational person to lose self-control. For instance, if a person finds his wife sleeping with another man and immediately kills her, he will likely be charged with voluntary manslaughter. Involuntary manslaughter is when someone unintentionally kills another because of reckless conduct, such as when playing with a loaded gun. Negligent homicide is when someone dies because of criminal negligence. The most common form of negligent homicide is vehicular homicide, killing someone in a car accident.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

1. In paragraph one, what does the word **another** refer to?
(A) Homicide
(B) Killing
(C) Human being
(D) Crime
2. Which of the following is an example of a non-criminal homicide?
(A) A homicide committed in self-defense or in the defense of others
(B) Killing an enemy soldier during war time
(C) Killing a condemned criminal by an executioner
(D) All of the above are true
3. What is the punishment for non-criminal homicide?
(A) The death penalty
(B) Life sentence

- (C) Up to 20 years in jail
(D) No punishment, since it is not considered a crime
4. In paragraph one, the word **condemned** is closest in meaning to
(A) Ill-fated
(B) A person who is going to be killed as a punishment
(C) A person criticized for doing something bad
(D) A person guilty of committing a misdemeanor
5. In paragraph two, the word **reckless** is closest in meaning to
(A) Careful
(B) Thoughtful
(C) Irresponsible
(D) Hasty
6. In paragraph three, the word **distinguish** is closest in meaning to
(A) Decide
(B) Add
(C) Differentiate
(D) Disintegrate
7. Which of the following can be classified as a murder in the first degree?
(A) The deliberate and premeditated killing of another committed with malice
(B) Commission of an act that is very dangerous to others, such as throwing a bomb into a crowd
(C) A homicide that takes place while committing a felony such as rape, arson, or robbery
(D) All of the above are true
8. In paragraph three, what does the word **itself** refer to?
(A) An act
(B) Dangerous
(C) Commission
(D) Others
9. In paragraph four, the word **rage** is closest in meaning to
(A) Passion
(B) Unhappiness
(C) Anger
(D) Sadness
10. In paragraph four, what is an example of negligent homicide?
(A) Murder in self-defense
(B) Killing someone using a knife
(C) Killing someone in a car accident
(D) Murder to avoid being caught

Homicide (Saldivar . California)

Elfren Saldivar was born in Brownsville, Texas on September 30, 1969. He was 19 when he started to work as a hospital therapist. He chose to work the night shift, since there were not as many patients at night as in the day time, and there was no supervision over his work. It was when Saldivar began working that old patients started dying, often for no obvious reason. Some hospital staff suspected Saldivar of doing something wrong, but since they couldn't prove this, they couldn't do anything.

One day, some of Saldivar's colleagues wanted to play a practical joke with him, and they opened his locker. To their surprise, they found some syringes and medicine that had been used in the killings. However, they couldn't report this to the police, since they had broken into his locker. Finally, the hospital administration asked for help from the police, as the number of elderly people dying at the hospital had been increasing.

The police studied the background of some of the hospital staff members, and they called Saldivar in for questioning. When they talked to him, he started to confess to the murders. The police immediately warned him of his right to remain silent and the right to an attorney. He confessed that he had killed over 100 patients, but changed his mind later, said he hadn't killed anyone and said that his confession was made under pressure. However, the police couldn't rely solely on the confession in the trial, and they needed solid evidence.

The police worked for one and a half years until they found the drug that had been used in the murder of 6 patients. They also had a victim whom Saldivar had tried to kill but failed. Thus, Saldivar was charged with the murder of six patients and the attempted murder of one. In March 2002, Saldivar pleaded guilty to six counts of murder in exchange for life imprisonment, rather than the death penalty. Saldivar accepted his sentence, which was formally meted out on April 17. Judge Lance Ito gave Saldivar six consecutive life sentences and fifteen more years in jail for the attempted murder.

Questions:

1. What is this case summary about?
2. What is the sentence in this case?
3. Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space provided below.

Grammar

Past Progressive and Simple Past Tenses

Past Progressive and Simple Past	Examples:
The past progressive is used to describe an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past.	The murderer who was sentenced to death was shouting in the court.
The simple past is used to describe an action that was completed in the past.	He committed suicide as soon as he was released from the prison.

<p>The past progressive can be used to describe two actions in progress at the same time.</p> <p>The past progressive is used with the simple past to describe one action that was interrupted by another action.</p> <p>The simple past is used to describe two actions that happened in a sequence, one after the other.</p>	<p>While the students were working, they were speaking their native languages.</p> <p>The police were patrolling the area when they heard a loud cry.</p> <p>The robbers killed the guards and stole all the money in the bank.</p>
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Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. The criminal _____ himself before he was caught by the police. (kill, killed, was killing)
2. The police arrested the killer while he _____ the crime. (commit, committed, was committing)
3. The man who had a shaved head _____ any involvement in the arson. (deny, denied, was denying)
4. We saw a car accident while we _____ to the supermarket. (go, went, were going)
5. The man _____ to killing his wife while he was drunk. (admit, admitted, was admitting)
6. The suicide attacker blew himself up when he _____ his target. (reach, reached, was reaching)
7. A man killed his wife while he _____ with her. (argue, argued, was arguing)
8. The killer was hunting for a woman while she _____ home. (drive, drove, was driving)
9. The serial killer turned himself in to the police when he _____ that he had killed his own daughter. (realize, realized, was realized)
10. The hit-and-run driver turned himself into the police the day after the accident. Later, the court _____ him of negligent homicide. (convict, convicted, was convicting)

Chapter Thirteen

Euthanasia

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Euthanasia (n)	مرگ ترحم	10	Lethal injection (n)	زرق مواد مهلك
2	Incurable disease (n)	مرض لاعلاج	11	To decriminalize (v)	مشروع يا قانونى ساختن
3	Undignified (adj)	بى وقار، بى عزت	12	Debate (n)	بحث، مباحثه
4	Cancer (n)	سرطان	13	Campaign (n)	مبارزه، كمپاين
5	Death with dignity (n)	مرگ با عزت	14	Suicide (n)	خود كشى، انتحار
6	Birth defect (n)	عيب مادرزادى	15	Gradually (adv)	تدریجاً، بتدریج
7	Comatose (adj)	اغما، بيهوش	16	Suffering (n)	رنج و درد
8	Terminally ill patient (n)	مريض كه تدریجاً مى ميرد	17	Mercy killing (n)	قتل ترحم
9	Artificial (adj)	مصنوعى، ساختگى	18	Brain damage (n)	آسيب مغزى



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. Although some people campaign for the right to **euthanasia** – the right to die, it is still illegal in most countries.
- _____ 2. My father is suffering from lung cancer. Cancer is an **incurable disease**.
- _____ 3. She was blind, mute, and deaf when she was born, but the doctors did not find any reason for the **birth defects**.
- _____ 4. The **comatose** patients need to be treated in the ICU (Intensive Care Unit) so that the doctors can have constant watch over them.
- _____ 5. The doctors had to remove her heart and implant an **artificial** heart. The doctors hope the artificial heart works as good as the real heart.
- _____ 6. A 59-year-old man was executed by **lethal injection** this morning. The activists who are against the death sentence were protesting outside the

prison.

- _____ 7. Some countries in Europe have **decriminalized** euthanasia for terminally ill patients. When doctors decide that someone can not be treated, the patient or the family can ask to relieve the patient from their suffering and help the patient die with dignity.
- _____ 8. Democracy is the current focus of the public **debate**. Some people ask for more democratic freedoms and others say we have too much freedom and ask for limitations on it.
- _____ 9. The **suicide** rate among men between the ages of 16 and 25 has risen alarmingly.
- _____ 10. She had a terrible car accident last month that resulted in **brain damage**.
- a. a serious discussion of a subject in which many people take part
 - b. made by people, often as a copy of something natural
 - c. killing a person, especially a convict, by injecting a drug
 - d. the act of killing someone who is very ill or very old so that they do not suffer any more
 - e. damage that has been inflicted to one's brain
 - f. a disease that cannot be treated
 - g. a physical or chemical problem with a body part or process that is present at birth
 - h. to stop something from being illegal
 - i. the act of killing yourself intentionally
 - j. in a coma



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives you an overview of euthanasia. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is euthanasia?
2. Who is a terminally ill patient?
3. What is the difference between active euthanasia and passive euthanasia?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. Which one of the following is not true about euthanasia?
(A) Putting an end to the life of terminally ill patients
(B) Putting an end to the life of a person who is suffering but cannot communicate his/her wishes
(C) Putting an end to the life of a person who has committed murder
(D) Putting an end to the life of a comatose person
2. What is passive euthanasia?
(A) Not doing anything to prevent death
(B) Putting an end to someone's life by administering a lethal injection
(C) Putting an end to someone's life for merciful reasons
(D) Putting a child who has birth defects to death
3. What is non-voluntary euthanasia?
(A) Putting an end to the life of someone who is HIV-positive
(B) Putting an end to the life of a terminally ill patient
(C) Putting an end to the life of someone who is suffering from incurable cancer
(D) Putting an end to the life of someone who is not mentally competent to make an informed decision
4. Which of the following state has decriminalized active euthanasia?
(A) California
(B) Texas
(C) Oregon
(D) New York



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer questions that follow.

Euthanasia is the practice of mercifully ending a person's life in order to relieve the person of an incurable disease, **intolerable** suffering, or undignified death. The word

euthanasia is derived from the Greek word for “good death” and is referred to intentional mercy killing, or death with dignity.

Euthanasia has a long history, and **it** was permissible under certain situations throughout history. For instance, in the **ancient** city of Sparta, children with severe birth defects were put to death. Euthanasia has become more controversial with medical advances. Medical advances have helped doctors to prolong the lives of patients who are enduring extreme suffering or who are comatose or unable to communicate their wishes. When medical advances made prolonging the lives of dying or comatose patients possible, the term euthanasia was also applied to doctor's decision not to use new medical advances to prevent a person from dying.

There are two types of euthanasia, active euthanasia and passive euthanasia. Active euthanasia involves painlessly putting individuals to death for merciful reasons, as administering lethal injections to terminally ill patients who are too sick and are gradually dying. Passive euthanasia involves doing nothing to prevent a person's death, as when doctors stop using artificial life-support equipment like breathing or feeding tube to keep a terminally ill patient alive. For example, in the United States in 1975, a 21 year old woman named Quilan suffered from brain damage and went into a coma. She was put on artificial life support. When her family was informed that her **recovery** was unlikely, **her** parents requested that artificial means of life support be removed. The court ruled that Quinlan's parents could disconnect the artificial device so that the patient could “die with dignity.” In voluntary euthanasia, a person asks to die either by active or passive euthanasia. Non-voluntary euthanasia refers to ending the life of a person who is not mentally competent to make an **informed** request to die, such as a comatose patient.

There is an ongoing debate about euthanasia. In the case of active euthanasia, supporters wish to decriminalize euthanasia. While passive euthanasia is accepted in the case of terminally ill patients in some states under certain circumstances, active euthanasia is not legal in the United States under federal law. For instance, Dr. Jack Kevorkian was sentenced to 10 to 25 years in jail for second-degree murder after administering active euthanasia to Thomas Youk in the State of Michigan in 1999. Oregon is the only state in the US where physician-assisted suicide or active euthanasia is decriminalized.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and choose and circle the best answer.

11. In paragraph one, the word **intolerable** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Bearable
 - (B) Unbearable
 - (C) Unacceptable
 - (D) Acceptable

12. In paragraph one, **euthanasia** is derived from Greek word that means
(A) Death with dignity
(B) Easy death
(C) Good death
(D) Death for terminally ill patients
13. In paragraph two, what does the word **it** refer to?
(A) Permissible
(B) History
(C) Situation
(D) Euthanasia
14. In paragraph two, the word **ancient** is closest in meaning to
(A) Classic
(B) Very new
(C) Belonging to times long past
(D) Future
15. Which of the following is an example of active euthanasia as in paragraph three?
(A) Removing feeding tube
(B) Administering lethal injection
(C) Removing breathing tube
(D) All of the above are true
16. In paragraph three, who is a terminally ill patient?
(A) Someone who is very sick but there is still a chance of living
(B) Someone who is too sick and who is gradually dying
(C) Someone who needs special care because of illness
(D) Someone who is suffering from cancer
17. In paragraph three, the word **recovery** is closest in meaning to
(A) Improvement
(B) Return
(C) Health
(D) Healing
18. In paragraph three, Quilan's case is an example of
(A) Active euthanasia
(B) Passive euthanasia
(C) Voluntary euthanasia
(D) Death without pain
19. In paragraph three, the word **informed** is closest in meaning to
(A) Having enough information or knowledge
(B) Education
(C) Ignorant
(D) Educated
20. In paragraph four, Dr. Kevorkian's case shows that in the United States active euthanasia is considered

- (A) Legal
- (B) A crime
- (C) Decriminalized
- (D) Good

Euthanasia (Kevorkian vs. Michigan)

A Michigan judge sentenced Dr. Jack Kevorkian on April 1999 to 10 to 25 years in prison after his conviction of second-degree murder in helping Thomas Youk, who was suffering from Lou Gehrig's disease, die. Before Youk's life was put to an end, Youk could control only his thumb and the first two fingers of one hand, and was losing his ability to speak and metabolize food. Kevorkian injected Youk with a lethal cocktail of chemicals on September 17 and videotaped the death. The video was shown two months later on CBS' "60 Minutes." Kevorkian's previous trials, all on assisted-suicide charges, have resulted in three acquittals and one mistrial. He has admitted to being present at 130 assisted deaths since 1990; this was the first time he faced trial for murder and was convicted.

Questions:

1. What is this case summary about?
2. What is the sentence in this case?
3. Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space Provided below.

Grammar

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive	Examples:
<p>The present perfect and present perfect progressive are used to talk about things that started in the past, and may continue in the future.</p>	<p>Euthanasia has been a crime in some countries.</p> <p>Some doctors have been practicing active euthanasia under the supervision of the government.</p>
<p>The present perfect is used to talk about things that happened at an unspecified time in the past or a time period that is not finished. It has three usages:</p>	<p>It is said that he has administered lethal injection to a terminally ill patient.</p> <p>The hospital has administered active euthanasia to several comatose patients this year.</p>
<p>1. The present Perfect expresses the idea that something happened (or never) happened before now, at an unspecified time in the past. The exact time the action happened is not important.</p>	<p>The parliament has passed the new law.</p>

<p>2. The Present Perfect also expresses the repetition of an activity before now. The exact time of each repetition is not important.</p> <p>3. The Present Perfect is also, when used with since and for, expresses a situation that began in the past and continues to the present.</p> <p>Note 1: since + a particular time: since 2001 for + a duration of time: for five years</p> <p>The Present Perfect Progressive is used:</p> <p>1. When the present perfect progressive is used with words such as since, for, all day, all morning, all week etc, it expresses the duration of an activity that began in the past and continues to the present.</p> <p>2. When it is used without any specific mention of time, it expresses a general activity in progress recently.</p> <p>Note 2: With certain verbs such as live, work and teach, there is little for no difference in meaning between the two tenses when since and for is used.</p>	<p>I have flown on an airplane many times.</p> <p>I have been here since two o'clock. I have been here for three hours.</p> <p>It has been raining all day.</p> <p>The committee members have been working hard on drafting the laws.</p> <p>He has worked in the Supreme Court as a clerk for ten years. He has been working in the Supreme Court as a clerk for ten years.</p>
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Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. A few European countries _____ physician-assisted suicide recently. (has legalized, have legalized, have been legalizing, has been legalizing)
2. The doctors _____ the patient through the feeding tube for four days. (has fed, have fed, has been feeding, have been feeding)
3. The doctors _____ the feeding tube according to the order of the court. He will die in a few days. (has removed, have removed, has been removing, have been removing)

4. The girl's parents appealed to the court to let her daughter die with dignity. However, the court _____ the permission yet. (has not granted, have not granted, has not been granting, have not been granting)
5. The doctors _____ artificial life support for over ten days to keep her alive. (have used, has used, have been using, has been using)
6. My friend cannot move half of her body. She _____ from a brain damage for over two years. (have suffered, has suffered, have been suffering, has been suffering)
7. Some activists _____ their campaign to legalize abortion. (have stopped, has stopped, have been stopping, has been stopping)
8. The doctors _____ to save the life of a child with severe birth defects. (have failed, has failed, have been failing, has been failing)
9. She refused treatment saying she _____ drugs in her entire life. (have never taken, has never taken, have never been taking, has never been taking)
10. A few states _____ passive euthanasia under strict restrictions. (have decriminalized, has decriminalized, have been decriminalizing, has been decriminalizing)

Chapter Fourteen

Rape

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Rape (n)	تجاوز جنسی	10	Scratch (n)	خراشیدگی
2	Consent (n)	رضایت	11	Prosecution (n)	پیگرد قانونی
3	originally (adv)	در اصل، در ابتدا	12	Minor (n)	شخص نابالغ
4	Forcible (adj)	اجباری	13	Underage (adj)	صغیر، نابالغ
5	Statute (n)	قانون، حکم	14	Impaired (adj)	معیوب
6	Gender neutral (adj)	بدون جانبداری از جنسیت	15	Unconscious (adj)	بی‌هوش
7	To rape (v)	هتک ناموس کردن	16	Mentally incompetent	فرد بدون قابلیت فکر
8	Statutory rape (n)	تجاوز به اشخاص زیر سن 18	17	Sexual assault (n)	حمله جنسی
9	Valid (adj)	معتبر، قانونی	18	To convict (v)	محکوم کردن



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. The teenaged girl testified that the taxi driver had **raped** her. However, later the police found that the girl was lying and that she had falsely accused the man of forced sex.
- _____ 2. The company was accused of employing only males. However, the manager of the company denied the allegations and said that the company was **gender-neutral** in hiring its employees.
- _____ 3. My way of thinking might be different from yours, but it's equally **valid**.
- _____ 4. There were **scratches** all over the victim's body. It was thought that the victim had fought for her life very fiercely.
- _____ 5. Doctors guilty of neglect are liable to be **prosecuted**. They might be jailed if proven guilty.

- _____ 6. Sex with a **minor** or someone who is not an adult yet is considered rape.
- _____ 7. There are laws against **underage** sex and underage drinking.
- _____ 8. His vision was **impaired** as a result of drinking too much. He drank a bottle of vodka every night.
- _____ 9. A young girl was found **unconscious** and dying near the park.
Somebody had knocked her unconscious and then raped her.
- _____ 10. The terrorist was **convicted** of murder. He will be executed by lethal injection later this afternoon.
- a. to force someone to have sex when they are unwilling, using violence or threatening behavior
 - b. based on truth or reason; able to be accepted
 - c. to decide officially in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime
 - d. not judged based on gender
 - e. younger than the lowest age at which a particular activity is legally or usually allowed
 - f. a cut or mark made by scratching
 - g. someone who is too young to have the legal responsibilities of an adult
 - h. the state of having lost consciousness, especially as the result of a head injury
 - i. something weakened and less effective
 - j. officially accusing someone of committing a crime in a court of law



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of rape. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is rape?
2. What is statutory rape?
3. What does consent mean in a case of rape?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. Which one of the following is not considered rape?
(A) A man having sex with a 12-year-old girl

- (B) A man having sex with a woman who is 23
 - (C) A woman having forcible sex with another woman
 - (D) A man having forcible sex with his wife
2. Which one of the following is considered rape?
- (A) Consensual sex between a 16-year-old boy and a 20-year-old woman
 - (B) Consensual sex between a 15-year-old girl and a 20-year-old man
 - (C) Consensual sex between a 20-year-old woman and a 20-year-old man
 - (D) Consensual sex between a husband and a wife
3. Which one of the following cannot be regarded as rape?
- (A) Sex with someone who is under the influence of alcohol
 - (B) Consensual sex with someone who is above 18
 - (C) Non-consensual sex with a prostitute
 - (D) Consensual sex with a minor
4. What is the punishment of rape in the first degree in West Virginia?
- (A) Life imprisonment
 - (B) Imprisonment for at least 15 years and not more than 35 years
 - (C) A fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

Rape is the crime of having sex with someone without his or **her** consent and is a felony. Originally, rape was defined as unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman by a man who was not her husband, without the woman's consent. However, some modern statutes define rape as including forced sex by a man with another man, a woman with a man or another woman and, in some jurisdictions, forced sex by a husband with his wife. Some states have rewritten their forcible and statutory rape laws to make them gender-neutral. Under these modern **statutes** a male can be considered a victim of rape – either at the hands of a woman or another man.

According to the law in the United States, there are two types of rape. Forcible rape is the act of unlawful sexual intercourse committed by a man against a woman by force and without her consent. Consent means agreement. However, rape also includes non-consensual sexual intercourse by a man with another man, a woman with a man and a woman with another woman. Rape can occur when the woman's resistance is overcome either by force or by the threat of death or serious bodily harm. Likewise, there is no consent if a woman is unconscious or mentally incompetent or if her **judgment** is impaired by drugs or alcohol. For instance, if a man rapes a woman who is drunk, his claim that the woman consented to sex is not valid in some instances.

Many states have redefined what they mean by consent. Before the 1970s many courts viewed the element of force from the point of view of the victim. A man would not be convicted of rape unless the victim had demonstrated some physical resistance, such as scratches on his body. In the absence of physical resistance, courts usually held that the sex was consensual. However, today prosecutors in many states can prove lack of consent by presenting evidence that the victim objected **verbally** to having sex by saying "no," for example.

Statutory rape is the term generally used to describe the crime of sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18 or 16, depending on the state. In statutory rape cases, consent is not an issue. Sexual intercourse with an underage female is rape whether she consents or not. This crime is based on the basis that **people** below a certain age, known as minors, are incapable of making an informed, intelligent decision about sexual intercourse. **Consequently**, even if the man reasonably believes the woman is over the age of consent or the woman lies about her age, the man is legally responsible for rape.

There are up to four degrees of rape in some states. For instance, in West Virginia, a person is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse without another person's consent and either causes serious bodily injury or uses a deadly weapon in the commission of the act. Additionally, a person aged fourteen years or older who engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is eleven years old or less is guilty of first-degree sexual assault. A person convicted of the crime of first-degree sexual assault in West Virginia faces imprisonment for at least 15 years and not more than 35 years and may be fined from \$1,000 to \$10,000.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

21. In paragraph one, what does the word **her** refer to?
 - (A) A woman
 - (B) Someone
 - (C) A girl
 - (D) Wife
22. In paragraph one, the word **statute** is closest in meaning to
 - (E) A written and approved law
 - (F) A custom or tradition
 - (G) A bill
 - (H) A law book
23. In paragraph one, what can be inferred from the sentence "Some states have rewritten their forcible and statutory rape laws to make them gender-neutral"?

- (A) Punished the violators more severely
 - (B) Said that only women can be the victim of rape
 - (C) Changed their laws so they are not based on sex
 - (D) Said that men cannot rape men
24. In paragraph two, it is stated that forcible rape is
- (A) Sex without someone's consent
 - (B) Sex using threat or violence
 - (C) Sex with someone who is not mentally competent to consent
 - (D) All of the above are true
25. In paragraph two, the word **judgment** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) The ability to make decisions
 - (C) Opinion
 - (D) An official legal decision
26. In paragraph three, the word **verbally** is closest in meaning to
- (A) In writing
 - (B) An official statement by a victim
 - (C) Orally
 - (D) By using a verb
27. In paragraph four, what is statutory rape?
- (A) Consensual sex with someone who is above 18
 - (B) Non-consensual sex with someone who is above 18
 - (C) Sex with someone who is drunk
 - (D) Sexual intercourse by a man with a woman who is not his wife and who is below an age specified by statute
28. In paragraph four, the word **consequently** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Provided that
 - (B) As a result
 - (C) However
 - (D) Nevertheless
29. In paragraph four, what does the word **people** refer to
- (A) An underage female
 - (B) She
 - (C) A woman
 - (D) Minors
30. In paragraph five, it is considered rape in the first-degree in West Virginia by a person aged 14 or older with another who is
- (A) A young man
 - (B) 11 years old
 - (C) Less than 11 years old
 - (D) Both B and C

Rape (Miranda vs. Arizona)

An 18-year old woman was walking home from her workplace shortly after 11 p.m. on March 2, 1963. She was working at the Paramount Theater in downtown Phoenix, Arizona. As she was walking down the street, a car stopped in front of her and a man got out of the car. The man came toward the woman, grabbed the woman and told her that if she didn't want to get hurt, she would not scream. Then the man took the woman to the Phoenix desert and raped her. He also took her money. After that, he brought her back and left her on the street.

The police later arrested a man named Ernest Miranda on the charge of raping the woman. The police obtained a confession from Ernest saying that he had committed the rape. This confession was admitted as evidence in the trial. However, he wasn't warned of his constitutional right to remain silent and the right to attorney. The jury decided that Miranda was guilty of rape and robbery and he was sentenced to 20 to 30 years on both charges to be served at the same time. His lawyer appealed the case to the Arizona Supreme Court, which confirmed the ruling of the lower court. Later, a civil rights organization took the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned the conviction on the grounds that Miranda wasn't warned of his constitutional rights and the confession obtained without a "Miranda Warning" cannot be used as evidence.

Questions:

1. What is this case summary about?
2. What is the sentence in this case?
3. Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space provided below.

Grammar

Present Progressive and Simple Present Tenses

Present Progressive and Simple Present	Examples:
The present progressive is used to describe what is happening right now, an action that is in progress.	The student is reading an article about rape in the U.S.
The simple present is used to describe a general fact or habit.	The judge speaks many languages, including English.
The present progressive can be used with the simple present to describe a present action that is continuing while another is present action takes place.	While we are working in class, we help each other.
The simple present is also used with non-action verbs to refer to actions taking place at the moment of speaking.	The lawyer seems to be working hard on the case he is working right now.

Note: Certain verbs are not used in the progressive tenses, such as need, recognize, know, etc.	
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Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer the best completes each sentence.

1. The woman _____ the law book now. (study, studies, is studying)
2. Our organization _____ counseling to rape victims. We have helped over 300 women up to date. (provide, provides, is providing)
3. While the witness is testifying, the jury _____. (listened, listens, is listening)
4. We can't go out now. It _____. (rain, rains, is raining)
5. A rapist is someone who _____ rape. (commit, commits, is committing)
6. You cannot see the lawyer now. He _____ on a rape case in the prison. (work, works, is working)
7. Three young women have been raped and killed in the last five days. The police _____ for a man who rapes and kills young women. (search, search, are searching)
8. If a woman says "no" to having sex with someone, it _____ she doesn't consent to sexual intercourse and it is rape. (mean, means, is meaning)
9. The man shouted, "Look! Two men _____ a woman to get into a car. We should call the police." (force, forces, are forcing)
10. The defense attorney told the judge, "This man _____. He is the person who committed statutory rape 10 years ago." (lie, lies, is lying)

Chapter Fifteen

Assault and Battery

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Assault and battery (n)	ضرب و جرح	12	Fist (n)	مشت
2	Separate (adj)	جدا، سوا	13	Rock (n)	سنگ، صخره
3	Interchangeable (adj)	قابل معاوضه، قابل مبادله	14	Instrument (n)	آله، ابزار
4	To differ (v)	تفاوت داشتن	15	Classification (n)	دسته بندی
5	Verbal assault (n)	حمله لفظی	16	Dating (n)	ملاقات و رابطه رمانتیک
6	Argument (n)	دعوی	17	Intent (n)	قصد، عزم
7	Domestic violence (n)	خشونت خانوادگی	18	Rage (n)	خشم
8	To apply (v)	بکار بردن، استعمال کردن	19	To prescribe (v)	تجویز کردن
9	Statistics (n)	احصائیه	20	Intimate (adj)	صمیمی، محرم
10	Lesbian (n)	زن هم جنس باز	21	Gay (n)	مرد هم جنس باز
11	Courtship (n)	رابطه عاشقانه بخاطر ازدواج	22		



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. I have my public life and my private life, and as far as possible, I try to keep them **separate**.
- _____ 2. The terms "drinking problem" and "alcohol abuse" are **interchangeable**. People use one for the other.
- _____ 3. The twins look alike, but they **differ** in personality.
- _____ 4. Protestors were shaking their **fists** at the riot police, but the police had the situation under control.
- _____ 5. The demonstrators were throwing **rocks** at the police. As a result, two policemen were injured.

- _____ 6. The police identified a sharp stick as the **instrument** of murder. The murderer had thrust the stick into the victim's heart.
- _____ 7. They had been **dating** for five years before they got married. They didn't just meet and get married!
- _____ 8. I was frightened because I had never seen him in such a **rage** before. He was so angry.
- _____ 9. **Gay** and **lesbian** marriage is legal in some countries. However, same-sex Marriage is illegal in Afghanistan.
- _____ 10. In the U.S., when a man and a woman pursue a romantic relationship, it is called **courtship**.
- a. a man who is sexually attracted to another man and a woman who is sexually attracted to another woman
 - b. existing or happening independently or in a different physical space
 - c. to be different; not similar
 - d. a stone
 - e. to regularly spend time with someone with whom you have a romantic relationship
 - f. the time when people pursue a romantic relationship
 - g. able to be exchanged with each other without making any difference or without being noticed
 - h. a hand with the fingers and thumb held tightly in
 - i. extreme or violent anger
 - j. a tool or other device used for performing a particular piece of work



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives you an overview of assault and battery. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is assault and battery?
2. What is aggravated assault and battery?
3. What is domestic violence?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. Which one of the following does not constitute a battery?
(A) To slap someone
(B) To punch someone
(C) To threaten someone
(D) To kick someone
2. What is the punishment for assault in Idaho?
(A) Fine of not more than \$1,000
(B) Imprisonment of not more than three months
(C) Both fine and imprisonment
(D) All of the above are true
3. Which of the following is not true for punishment for battery in Idaho?
(A) Fine of not more than \$10,000
(B) Both fine and imprisonment
(C) Imprisonment of not more than six months
(D) All of the above are true
4. Which one of the following is not the subject of domestic violence?
(A) Husband and wife
(B) Father and children
(C) Mother and children
(D) Boss and employees



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

Assault and battery are actually two separate common law crimes, although the words are often used interchangeably and together as a single expression. **They** differ from murder and manslaughter mainly in that the victim is not killed. According to the law in the U.S., assault is any **attempt** or threat to carry out a physical attack upon another person. For example, Mike shouted at Liz, "I will beat you". He has committed a

verbal assault. It is not necessary for an injury to occur; intent to do bodily harm can constitute an assault. However, if he then actually beats Liz, he has committed battery. If an assault results in physical contact, a battery has occurred. Battery is any unlawful physical contact made by one person against another person, without consent. Battery occurs when a person unlawfully applies force to another human being. The force may be caused by a fist, weapon, stick, rock, or some other instrument. Any **objectionable** touching, even if it does not involve physical pain, may constitute battery. Assault and battery often result from arguments between people who know each other. In such arguments, rage often stimulated by alcohol or jealousy leads to violence.

In the U.S., as there are degrees of murder, there are also different classifications for assault and battery. For instance, many states now have separate statutes for assault with intent to rob or assault with intent to murder. Statutes commonly prescribe greater punishment for aggravated assault and battery than for simple assault and battery. Thus, assault and battery with a deadly weapon or with intent to commit some other crime, such as rape, murder, or robbery, are aggravated assault and battery and are punishable as felonies, while simple assault and battery crimes that do not involve or result in a felony are considered misdemeanors. For a simple assault, the punishment is usually payment for damages, such as paying for damages associated with pain and **suffering** and medical expenses. In Idaho, assault is punishable by a fine of no more than \$1,000, or by a prison sentence of not more than three months, or a combination of both a fine and imprisonment. Likewise, in Idaho, battery is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or a prison sentence of not more than six months, or a combination of both.

A good example of assault and battery is domestic violence in the U.S. Domestic violence or spousal abuse is physically or emotionally harmful acts between husbands and wives or between other individuals in domestic relationships. Domestic violence is sometimes referred to as intimate violence. **It** includes violence that occurs in dating and courting relationships, between **former** and current spouses, and between gay and lesbian partners. However, women are the main victim of domestic violence according to statistics.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

31. In paragraph one, what can be inferred about assault and battery?
 - (A) They are synonymous
 - (B) They are used interchangeably
 - (C) They are two separate common-law crimes
 - (D) They are actually a single expression
32. In paragraph one, what does the word **they** refer to?
 - (A) Assault
 - (B) Words

- (C) Two
 - (D) Assault and battery
33. In paragraph one, it can be inferred that battery is
- (A) Using vulgar or offensive language
 - (B) Using a gun
 - (C) Making any objectionable physical contact with intent to harm someone
 - (D) Using intimidation and threat
34. In paragraph one, the word **attempt** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Disagree
 - (B) Try to do something
 - (C) Threaten someone
 - (D) Make an effort to achieve something
35. In paragraph one, the word **objectionable** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Unpleasant
 - (B) Horrible
 - (C) Offensive
 - (D) Inoffensive
36. In paragraph two, the phrase "a deadly weapon" refers to a weapon that
- (A) Can cause injury
 - (B) That is banned by the law
 - (C) Can be dangerous
 - (D) That can cause death
37. What is the punishment for a simple assault and battery which does not result in a felony, as in paragraph two?
- (A) Paying for damages
 - (B) Up to one year in jail
 - (C) \$10,000 fine
 - (D) Both fine and imprisonment
38. In paragraph two, the word **suffering** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Bad situation
 - (B) Injury
 - (C) Experiencing physical or mental pain
 - (D) Going through problems
39. In paragraph three, the word **former** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Present
 - (B) Previous
 - (C) Current
 - (D) Future
40. In paragraph three, what does the word **it** refer to?
- (A) Husband
 - (B) Wife
 - (C) Intimate violence

(D) Domestic violence

Assault and Battery (Weatherly vs. Oklahoma)

Harold Gene Weatherly was convicted by a jury in the District Court of Oklahoma County on two counts of assault and battery with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. He attacked 20-year-old Esther Moctezuma in south Oklahoma City. Moctezuma was stabbed more than 30 times, at two different times on the same day, in her home, but survived. Punishment was assessed at 20 years' imprisonment on each count to be served consecutively. Thus, he was sentenced a total of 40 years in jail. He appealed the ruling, but the verdict was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. He spent nearly 15 years in prison after being convicted of two counts of assault and battery with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. Following, Weatherly, who has maintained his innocence, was granted parole in 1998.

Questions:

1. What is this case summary about?
2. What is the sentence in this case?
3. Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space provided below.

Grammar

Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct Speech (also called quoted speech) reports the speaker's exact words.

Indirect Speech (also called reported speech) reports what the speaker said without using his or her exact words.

In indirect speech when the reporting verb is in the past tense (**said, told, reported**), the verb in the indirect speech statement is often in a different tense from the verb that was used in the direct speech statement.

Usage

Use **said** or **told** to report speech. Use **told** if you want to mention the listener. **That** is optional before the reported sentence.

When changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech, change:

- **Present tense = past tense**
- **Present progressive tense = past progressive tense**
- **Past tense and past perfect tense = past perfect tense**
- **May = might**
- **Can = could**

Examples:

Direct Speech:

She said, "I'm sorry."

Indirect Speech:

She said (that) she was sorry.

Direct Speech:

"I'm sorry I'm late".

Indirect Speech:

The students said (that) she was sorry she was late.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will = would • Must = had to <p>Change the pronouns, possessives, and time words to keep the original meaning</p> <p>Do not change the modals should, could, might, or ought to</p>	<p><u>Direct Speech:</u> "I can't drive <u>my</u> car because it broke down <u>yesterday</u>."</p> <p><u>Indirect Speech:</u> The student said (that) she couldn't drive her car because it had broken down the day before.</p> <p><u>Direct Speech:</u> "I <u>should</u> get up earlier."</p> <p><u>Indirect Speech:</u> She said (that) she should get up earlier.</p>
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Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. He said, "I am innocent." = He said (that) he _____ innocent. (am, was, be, were)
2. The old man said, "A mugger beat me." = He said (that) a mugger _____ him. (beat, has beaten, had beaten, have beaten)
3. The police said, "Don't touch anything." = The police told him not to _____ anything. (touch, touching, touched)
4. His lawyer said, "You can complain about the noise in your neighborhood to the police." = His lawyer said (that) he _____ complain about the noise in his neighborhood to the police. (can, could, cannot)
5. The woman said, "I was watching TV when my husband hit me with his mobile." = The woman said (that) she _____ TV when her husband hit her with his mobile. (was watching, is watching, am watching, were watching)
6. The young woman said, "My boss threatens me everyday not to expose corruption in the company." = The young woman said (that) her boss _____ her everyday not to expose corruption in the company. (threatens, threatened, had threatened)
7. The woman told her husband, "You haven't treated me well." = The woman told her husband (that) _____ hadn't treated her well. (you, him, he)
8. The student said, "I may complain to the principal." = The student said (that) he _____ complain to the principal. (may, might, may not)

9. The judge told the defendant, "You have committed aggravated assault." = The judge told the defendant (that) he _____ aggravated assault. (has committed, have committed, had committed)
10. The man said after his release, "I was sent to the prison for a crime that I didn't commit." = The man said after his release (that) he _____ to the prison for a crime that he hadn't committed. (was sent, had been sent, has been sent)

Chapter Sixteen

Larceny

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Larceny (n)	دستبرد، دزدی	10	Intangible (adj)	نامحسوس، مال غیر عینی
2	Value (n)	ارزش	11	Real property (n)	ملکیت حقیقی یا غیر منقول
3	Synonymous (adj)	مترادف	12	To borrow (v)	قرض گرفتن
4	Lost property (n)	مال گمشده	13	To steal (v)	دزدیدن
5	Wallet (n)	بکس جیبی	14	Abandoned Buildings (n)	ساختمان متروک
6	Possession (n)	مالکیت	15	To exceed (v)	متجاوز شدن از
7	Slight (adj)	کم	16	Prison (n)	زندان
8	Possessor (n)	مالک	17	Promptly (adv)	فورا، بیدرنگ
9	Tangible (adj)	محسوس، مال عینی	18	Shoplifting (n)	دزدی کردن جنس از مغازه



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. She was charged with possessing weapons and with the **intent** to kill people.
- _____ 2. The words unhappy and sad are **synonymous**. They almost have the same meaning.
- _____ 3. He pulled out his **wallet** and paid the bill.
- _____ 4. He was found in **possession** of stolen property. He was charged with larceny.
- _____ 5. Larceny is the taking and carrying away of a property against the consent of the **possessor**.
- _____ 6. We need **tangible** evidence if we're going to take legal action. The

evidence we currently have cannot be used in court.

_____ 7. **Real property** is subject to tax in Afghanistan. For example, if you own a house, you need to pay tax to the government.

_____ 8. The children were advised not to go to the **abandoned buildings**, since the mines in those buildings have not been cleared yet.

_____ 9. She was found guilty on three charges of **exceeding** the speed limit. The speed limit was 50 kilometers per hour but she drove more than 80.

_____ 10. She promised she would keep it secret but **promptly** went and told Ahmad!

- a. when you have or own something
- b. when you want and plan to do something
- c. a small folding case for carrying paper money, credit cards, and other flat objects, used especially by men
- d. property in the form of land or buildings
- e. someone who owns something
- f. Buildings that have been left or deserted
- g. having the same meaning
- h. real or not imaginary; able to be shown, touched, or experienced
- i. to be greater than a number or amount, or to go beyond a permitted limit
- j. quickly and without delay



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of larceny. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is larceny?
2. What is grand larceny?
3. What are some elements involved in a case of larceny?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. What is petty larceny?

- (A) Theft of anything valued at more than \$1,000
 - (B) Theft of a car
 - (C) Theft of anything valued at less than \$100
 - (D) Theft of anything valued at more than \$100
2. Which one of the following is not larceny?
- (A) Pick-pocketing
 - (B) Mugging
 - (C) Keeping lost property despite the possibility that you might find the owner
 - (D) Shoplifting
3. Which one of the following is not regarded as an element in larceny?
- (A) The property must be real property
 - (B) Carrying away the property
 - (C) The property must be tangible personal property
 - (D) There must be an intent to steal
4. What is the punishment for theft in the first degree in Iowa?
- (A) Fine exceeding \$10,000
 - (B) Fine of at least \$500 but not exceeding \$10,000
 - (C) Up to 10 years in jail
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)

Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

Larceny is the unlawful taking of another person's property with the intent to steal **it**. Another word for larceny is theft. In some jurisdictions, theft is synonymous with larceny and in others it has **replaced** larceny. In most states, by statute, larceny is often divided into two degrees: grand larceny and petty larceny, depending on the value of the stolen item. Grand larceny is commonly a felony and involves the theft of anything above a certain value (\$100 or more), while petty larceny is a misdemeanor involving the theft of anything of small value (less than \$100). The difference between larceny and robbery is that larceny does not involve using threat, force, or violence. For instance, shoplifting and pick-pocketing are regarded as larceny since they do not involve the use of threats or violence. Keeping lost property is also larceny when there is a **reasonable** possibility the owner can be found. For instance, if you find a wallet that contains the identification of the owner, and decide not to return it, you have committed larceny. Likewise, keeping property delivered to you by mistake is larceny.

The common law definition of the crime of larceny includes the following elements:

- The thief must take possession of the property from another person.
- The thief must move or carry away the property, such as the **removal** of a wallet from another's pocket.
- The thief must take possession of the property without consent from the rightful possessor.

- The property must be tangible personal property, such as money, jewelry, or clothing. Under common law larceny does not apply to real property, such as land or buildings, or intangible personal property, such as checks, promissory notes, or other documents that are regarded as evidence of property rather than as property itself.
- The property must be taken from the possession of another who had a right of possession.
- There must be intent to steal. It is not larceny to take another person's property if one honestly believes that it belongs to them. Also, it is not larceny to borrow property with the intention of returning it promptly.

Larceny is punishable by imprisonment and cash fine. In states that have **incorporated** larceny into a broad theft statute, the punishment for a theft is based largely on the value of the stolen property. In Iowa, for example, theft of property exceeding \$10,000 in value, theft directly from another's person, and theft of property in and around certain abandoned buildings is theft in the first degree, a class C felony. A class C felony is punishable by a prison term of up to ten years in jail and a fine of at least \$500 but no more than \$10,000. Theft of property not exceeding \$100 in value is theft in the fifth degree, a simple misdemeanor, and it may be punished with a fine of up to \$100 and an order to perform some community services specified by the judge.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

41. In paragraph one, what does the word **it** refer to?
 - (A) Unlawful
 - (B) Property
 - (C) Person
 - (D) Larceny
42. What is grand larceny?
 - (A) Stealing a pen
 - (B) Stealing something valued at \$100 or more
 - (C) Stealing something valued at \$100 or less
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
43. In paragraph one, the word **replace** is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Changing the place of something
 - (B) Changing something
 - (C) Rewriting something
 - (D) Renewing something
44. What is the main difference between robbery and larceny?
 - (A) Committing the crime at night
 - (B) Using intimidation or violence

- (C) Using a weapon
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
45. In paragraph one, the word **reasonable** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Logical
 - (B) Fair and practical
 - (C) Acceptable
 - (D) Cheap
46. In paragraph two, the word **removal** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Deduction
 - (B) Elimination
 - (C) Taking away
 - (D) Returning
47. What is real property?
- (A) Land and buildings and property that cannot be moved
 - (B) Copyright and patent
 - (C) Money and goods and property that physically exist
 - (D) Property that can be stolen
48. What is tangible personal property?
- (A) Land and buildings and property that can not be moved
 - (B) Copyright and patent
 - (C) Money and goods and property that physically exist
 - (D) Property that can be stolen
49. In paragraph three, the word **incorporate** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Exclude
 - (B) Include
 - (C) Remove
 - (D) Add
50. What is the punishment for larceny in the fifth degree in Iowa?
- (A) Not more than one year in jail
 - (B) A fine of up to \$100
 - (C) Order to perform some community services as assigned by the judge
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)

Larceny (Botwick vs. Connecticut)

Edward Botwick, 61, of Woodbridge, New Jersey was practicing law in Hamden, Connecticut. Mr. Botwick received \$1,440,708.24 at a December 28, 2004, closing on a mortgage which he agreed to hold in his escrow account on behalf of his client. Escrow is an agreement between two people or organizations in which money or property is kept by a third person or organization until a particular condition is completed. Mr. Botwick further agreed to wire the funds to the client's creditor, but kept \$190,708.24 for his personal use. On December 4, 2006, Mr. Botwick pled guilty to one count of larceny in the first degree. He was sentenced in March 2007 in New Haven Superior Court. The Honorable Judge Richard A. Damiani sentenced Mr.

Botwick to a total sentence of five years. Mr. Botwick has already returned the money that he stole.

Questions:

1. What is this case summary about?
2. What is the sentence in this case?
3. Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space provided below.

Grammar

Prefixes

Prefixes	Examples
<p>Prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.</p> <p>The prefix "un-" is used to add the meaning "not", "lacking" or "the opposite of" before adjectives, adverbs, verbs and nouns.</p> <p>The prefix "re-" is used to add the meaning "do again," especially to verbs. It is also used to mean returning something to its original state.</p> <p>The prefix "in-" is used to add the meaning "not", "lacking", or "the opposite of" to adjectives and to words formed from adjectives. For words beginning with certain letters, the following prefixes will be used with the same meaning: before L "il-" before B, M or P "im-" before R "ir-"</p>	<p>re + organize = reorganize</p> <p>un + lawful = unlawful un + fairness = unfairness</p> <p>re + build = rebuild re + place = replace</p> <p>in + tangible = intangible</p> <p>il + legal = illegal im + possible = impossible ir + responsible = irresponsible</p>

Grammar Exercise

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.

1. The police wanted to _____ the larceny case because they found fresh evidence. (un + open, re + open, in + open)
2. The taking of hostages, said the minister, was totally _____ under any circumstances. (un + acceptable, re + acceptable, in + acceptable)

3. The police chief claimed, "The crime rate has a direct link with with _____ rate." (un + employment, re + employment, in + employment)
4. The information given by the defendant was _____. (un + accurate, re + accurate, in + accurate)
5. Her confession was ruled _____ as evidence because it was given under pressure from the police. (un + admissible, re + admissible, in + admissible)
6. The pick-pocketing case was dismissed by the judge because of _____ evidence. (un + sufficient, re + sufficient, in + sufficient)
7. The police officer accused of committing larceny was _____ for comment yesterday. (un + available, re + available, in + available)
8. Police officers _____ the crime in an attempt to get witnesses to come forward. (un + -enacted, re + -enacted, in + -enacted)
9. He was _____ that the police were watching him. (un + aware, re + aware, in + aware)
10. The robber who was _____ was caught by the police. (un + armed, re + armed, in + armed)

Chapter Seventeen

Theft

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Theft (n)	دزدی، سرقت	10	Grand theft (n)	دزدی بزرگ
2	Deadly (adj)	مهلک	11	Petty theft (n)	دزدی کوچک
3	Burglary (n)	ورود بخانه ای در شب برای دزدی	12	To break into (v)	شکستن و بزور داخل شدن
4	Embezzlement (n)	اختلاس	13	Mugger (n)	کسی که به مقصد دزدیدن پول به مردم حمله میکند
5	Looting (n)	غارت، چپاول	14	Piracy (n)	دزدی دریایی
6	Crowd (n)	جمعیت، ازدحام	15	Category (n)	دسته، طبقه
7	Type (n)	نوع، قسم	16	Default (n)	قرار دادی
8	Variety (n)	تنوع، گوناگون	17	Carjacking (n)	ربودن موتر
9	Intrusion (n)	دخول یا ورود بدون اجازه	18	To differentiate (v)	تفاوت گذاشتن



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. Shoplifting is **theft**. Shoplifting is the crime of taking things from a shop without paying for them.
- _____ 2. You can only come on the trip if your parents give their **consent**.
- _____ 3. The man was convicted of **burglary**. He had broken into the house of an old woman and had stolen property valued at around \$20,000.
- _____ 4. There were reports of widespread **looting** as demonstrations turned violent. As many as 300 shops were looted.
- _____ 5. Newspaper editors are being urged to stop their **intrusion** into the grief of the families of killed policemen.
- _____ 6. She accused the gang of **intimidation**. The gang had threatened her to join the gang or die.

- _____ 7. Ahmad was mugged one late night and \$2,000 cash was stolen from him. Fortunately, the police caught the **mugger** one hour later and returned his money.
- _____ 8. There are two **categories** of theft, grand theft and petty theft. Grand theft is stealing something exceeding \$400 in value, while petty theft is the default category for all other kinds of theft.
- _____ 9. The man was convicted of **carjacking** and murder. He had killed the car owner when he was struggling to escape with his car.
- _____ 10. The new manager said, "We do not **differentiate** among our workers on the basis of their religion or ethnic origin".
- a. being frightened or threatened
 - b. to show or find the difference between things which are compared
 - c. taking something which belongs to someone else and keeping it
 - d. the crime of stealing someone's car while they are in it by using physical force or threats
 - e. the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things
 - f. a person who attacks people in order to steal their money
 - g. a type, or a group of things that have some features that are the same
 - h. going into a place or situation in which you are not wanted or not expected to be
 - i. the activity of stealing from shops during a violent event
 - j. permission or agreement



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of theft. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is theft?
2. What is burglary?
3. What is auto theft?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. What is the punishment for grand theft in the state of California?
(A) Six months in jail
(B) Two years in jail
(C) One year in jail
(D) Fine
2. Which one of the following is true about aggravated robbery?
(A) Larceny
(B) Petty theft
(C) Stealing secretly
(D) Use of a weapon
3. What is the punishment for carjacking?
(A) Up to ten years in jail
(B) Fine
(C) Up to life in prison
(D) Death sentence
4. Which one of the following is true about receiving stolen property?
(A) It is punishable by imprisonment
(B) It is a felony if the value of the stolen goods received is more than \$100
(C) It is a misdemeanor if the value of the stolen goods received is less than \$100
(D) It is punishable up to life imprisonment



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

In criminal law, theft, also known as stealing, is the illegal taking of another person's property without that person's freely given consent. As a term, **it** is short for all major crimes against property, such as burglary, embezzlement, larceny, looting, robbery, shoplifting, intrusion, and fraud. According to the federal law, a person convicted of

theft may be punished with imprisonment and a cash fine. However, at the state level, each state has its own penal law. For example, [California](#) **consolidated** a variety of common law crimes into a law on theft in 1927 and now distinguishes between two types of theft: grand theft and **petty** theft. Grand theft generally consists of the theft of something of exceeding \$400 in value – whether the stolen item is money, labor or property – while petty theft is the default category for all other thefts. Both are felonies, but grand theft is punishable by a year in jail or prison, while petty theft is punishable by a fine or six months in jail.

The elements of threat, force, and intimidation differentiate the types of theft. For instance, robbery is the crime of standing on a road and seizing property of a person through violence or intimidation. Intimidation means to threaten or frighten someone in order to persuade him to do something. For example, a robber might intimidate a woman and tell her she will be beaten if she doesn't give him her **handbag**. Aggravated robbery involves the use of a deadly weapon or something that appears to be a deadly weapon. Therefore, mugging – which involves using force and intimidation – is robbery, while pick-pocketing – if it doesn't involve using force or intimidation – is larceny. Mugging is attacking a person in a public place and stealing his/her money. Pick-pocketing is stealing things out of people's pockets or bags, especially in a crowd. If the mugging involves using a weapon, it is considered aggravated robbery.

Piracy is robbery at sea. Carjacking is the stealing of a car from a driver by using force or intimidation and **it** is punishable by a sentence of up to life in prison in most states. However, if a car is stolen with no force or intimidation and it is used only for a short time, the crime is considered to be an **unauthorized** use of a vehicle. It is considered larceny or auto theft when the car is intended to be taken permanently. Burglary is breaking into and entering a house, business, boat, or motor vehicle with an intent to commit a crime, often larceny. Therefore, if a person enters a person's house and steals something, he is guilty of two crimes, burglary and larceny. Moreover, according to the federal law, receiving or buying stolen property is a crime. In most states, receiving stolen property is a felony if the value of the property received is more than \$100; it is a misdemeanor if the value is \$100 or less.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

51. In paragraph one, what does the word **it** refer to?
 - (A) Property
 - (B) Illegal
 - (C) Stealing
 - (D) Theft

52. What is the punishment for theft according to federal law?
 - (A) Imprisonment and a cash fine

- (B) Not more than six months in jail
 - (C) Not more than a \$100 fine
 - (D) All of the above are true
53. In paragraph one, the word **consolidate** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Combine
 - (B) Split up
 - (C) Strengthen
 - (D) Weaken
54. In paragraph one, the word **petty** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Unimportant
 - (B) Little
 - (C) Important
 - (D) Insignificant
55. What is the amount of stolen property that constitutes grand theft in the state of California?
- (A) Over \$400 in cash
 - (B) Over \$400 value in labor
 - (C) Over \$400 value in personal property
 - (D) All of the above are true
56. In paragraph two, the word **handbag** is closest in meaning to
- (A) A prize
 - (B) A small bag carried by men
 - (C) A small bag carried by women
 - (D) A backpack
57. In paragraph two, it is stated that pick-pocketing is considered
- (A) Larceny
 - (B) Robbery
 - (C) Burglary
 - (D) Aggravated robbery
58. What is stated about mugging using a weapon in paragraph two?
- (A) It is considered larceny
 - (B) It is considered grand larceny
 - (C) It is considered robbery
 - (D) It is considered aggravated robbery
59. In paragraph three, what does the word **it** refer to?
- (A) Stealing a car
 - (B) Driver
 - (C) Carjacking
 - (D) Piracy
60. In paragraph three, the word **unauthorized** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Legitimate
 - (B) Legal

- (C) Not official
- (D) Without someone's permission

Theft (Brown vs. Ohio)

On November 29, 1973, Nathaniel Brown stole a 1965 Chevrolet from a parking lot in East Cleveland, Ohio. Nine days later, on December 8, 1973, Brown was caught driving the car in Wickliffe, Ohio. The Wickliffe police charged him with "joyriding," or taking and operating a car without the owner's consent. Joyriding is the crime of stealing a vehicle and driving fast and dangerously for fun. The complaint charged that, "on or about December 8, 1973, Nathaniel H. Brown did unlawfully and purposely take, drive, or operate a 1965 Chevrolet without the consent of the owner Gloria Ingram." Brown pleaded guilty to this charge and was sentenced to 30 days in jail and a \$100 fine. He served his sentence term and paid the fine.

Questions:

1. What is this case summary about?
2. What is the sentence in this case?
3. Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space provided below.

Grammar

Double Nouns with a Single Meaning

Noun + Noun	Examples
<p>We often use two nouns together (noun + noun) to mean one thing/person, idea, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often the first word ends in -ing. Usually these are things used for doing something. • When nouns are together as noun + noun, sometimes we write them as one word and sometimes as two separate words. However, there are no clear rules for this; if you are not sure, it is usually better to write two words. • Sometimes there are more than two nouns together. • When we use noun + noun, the first noun is like an adjective – it tells us what kind of thing/person/idea, etc. It is normally singular but the meaning is often plural. 	<p>a bank robbery.</p> <p>a swimming pool</p> <p>a handbag a bank robbery</p> <p>a juvenile murder case</p> <p>a three-year-old girl two 14-year-old girls</p>

Grammar Exercise

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.

1. The offence carries a _____. (sentence prison, prison sentence, sentence-prison)
2. _____ is the punishment of being put in prison for a very long time without an arranged time for release or until death. (Life imprisonment, Imprisonment life, Lifeimprisonment)
3. _____ is considered a crime in many countries including the US. (Video piracy, Video-piracy, Piracy video)
4. The old man who was convicted of armed robbery was sentenced to a _____ prison sentence. (longterm, term long, long-term)
5. The woman was charged with three counts of _____. (auto theft, theft auto, autotheft)
6. He had broken into a businessman's luxury _____ and had stolen all his money. (houseboat, boat-house, boat house)
7. The shoplifter was caught red-handed. He had four tubes of stolen _____ in his bag. (tooth-paste, toothpaste, paste-tooth)
8. The police found some stolen goods including a _____ in his house. (washing machine, machine wash, washingmachine)
9. The police officers need to take a two-week _____ course. (selfdefense, self-defense, defense of self)
10. A pickpocket stole his money while he was shopping in a busy _____. (shop mall, shopping mall, shoppingmall)

Chapter Eighteen

Extortion, Blackmail and Embezzlement

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Extortion (n)	اخاذی، غصب	10	Fine (n)	جریمه
2	Blackmail (n)	باجگیری	11	Employee (n)	کارمند
3	Threat (n)	تهدید	12	Demand (n)	درخواست، تقاضا
4	To constitute (v)	تشکیل دادن	13	Agent (n)	نماینده، مامور
5	To obtain (v)	بدست آوردن، حصول کردن	14	Cashier (n)	تحویله‌دار، صندوقدار
6	Reputation (n)	شهرت، آبرو	15	Phantom employee (n)	کارمند شبح
7	Sufficient (adj)	کافی	16	Cash (n)	پول نقد
8	Embarrassment (n)	خجالت	17	Existence (n)	موجودیت
9	To expose a secret (v)	راز را فاش ساختن	18	Embezzler (n)	غاصب



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. They used the photographs to **blackmail** him into paying \$1,000 every month. Finally, he complained to the police and the blackmailers were arrested.
- _____ 2. You can go to jail for committing certain crimes that **constitute** blackmail, such as sending threats by mail.
- _____ 3. His good **reputation** was destroyed when he was caught stealing some money. People had trusted him before.
- _____ 4. It was thought that he had committed the crime but there wasn't **sufficient** evidence to convict him.
- _____ 5. He was an **embarrassment** to his family because he had been caught stealing at least four times.
- _____ 6. He **exposed all the secrets** about his gang when the police arrested him.

He even admitted that the gang was responsible for a series of rapes and armed robberies.

- _____ 7. The police **demanded** that all the passengers show their ID's while getting into the train.
- _____ 8. The restaurant **cashier** was accused of embezzling at least \$10,000 over the last year.
- _____ 9. When the new manager wanted to meet certain employees, he couldn't find them. Later, he found out that the old manager had embezzled millions of dollars by hiring **phantom employees** and keeping their wages for himself.
- _____ 10. The manager of the company was accused of being an **embezzler**. He had embezzled more than one million dollars.
- a. to ask for something forcefully, in a way that shows that a refusal is not expected
 - b. employees who don't exist and their wages are kept by another
 - c. the opinion people generally have about someone or something
 - d. someone who is guilty of embezzlement
 - e. a person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a shop, bank, restaurant, etc.
 - f. when you feel embarrassed, or something that makes you feel embarrassed
 - g. when you obtain money from people or force them to do something by threatening to make known a secret of or to harm them
 - h. to make public a secret
 - i. to be or be considered as something
 - j. enough for a particular purpose



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of blackmail and embezzlement. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is extortion?
2. What is embezzlement?
3. What is blackmail?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. What is the punishment for extortion?
(A) Fine or imprisonment
(B) Being fired from the office
(C) Both fine and imprisonment
(D) All of the above are true
2. Which one of the following is not true about extortion? It includes
(A) Written threats
(B) Verbal threats
(C) Exposing a secret
(D) Writing a recommendation letter
3. Which of the following is true about blackmail? Blackmailers usually
(A) Get their money from the bank
(B) Pay money for a service received
(C) Ask for money in order to not reveal information about someone
(D) Cash a check
4. Which one of the following is not true about embezzlement?
(A) A cashier takes money from the cash drawer in a restaurant
(B) A bank teller takes money from the bank
(C) A boss pays for phantom employees
(D) A manager pays bonuses to his staff



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

Extortion, blackmail, or embezzlement is the crime of taking money or a person's property either by force or secretly without **consent**. In extortion and blackmail, money or property is obtained using threats and intimidation. In embezzlement, threats and intimidation are not used to steal money or possessions. Extortion and

blackmail do not constitute robbery, although the elements of force, violence, and intimidation may be present.

Extortion is the use of threats to obtain the property of another and **it** generally covers threatening to harm a person, destroy property, or injure someone's character or reputation. Extortion always involves a written or verbal threat. [Threats](#) to **harm** the victim's family, friends, or relatives are also sometimes used. For instance, Dave threatened Mike that he would bomb his house unless he paid him \$2,000. In this case, Dave is guilty of extortion. It is not necessary for a threat to involve physical injury. It may be sufficient to threaten someone by accusing him of committing a crime or threatening to expose a secret that would result in injuring the person's reputation or cause public embarrassment. Extortion is generally punished by imprisonment, a fine, or both. Extortion by a governmental employee is considered a misdemeanor and, in addition to being fired from the office, is punishable by imprisonment or a fine or both. For instance, if a traffic police officer charges a driver more than what is lawful so that he can keep the difference for himself, he is guilty of extortion.

Blackmail is the act of threatening to **reveal** information about a person unless the threatened party fulfills certain demands. This information is usually of an embarrassing or socially damaging nature. Blackmail is differentiated from extortion in that it involves doing something that would be legal or normally allowed except for the fact that money or property is demanded as the price of silence. Blackmail always involves a written threat. For example, Mike, who is married, had an affair with another woman. Rachel knows about it. It is considered blackmail if Rachel emails Mike and tells him that she will tell his wife about the affair unless he pays her \$500. Blackmail is punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or both.

Embezzlement is the unlawful taking of property by someone to whom **it** was **entrusted**, such as an agent or cashier. For example, if a cashier takes money from the cash drawer in a restaurant, he is guilty of embezzlement. Another method of embezzlement is to create phantom employees who are paid on the books of a company, but do not really exist. In most of the states of the United States, embezzlement is a felony and it is punishable by imprisonment, a fine, or both.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

61. In paragraph one, the word **consent** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Refusal
 - (B) Permission or agreement
 - (C) Resistance
 - (D) Dislike

62. In paragraph one, what is the main difference between blackmail and embezzlement?
- (A) Use of a weapon
 - (B) Use of military forces
 - (C) Use of threats
 - (D) None of the above are true
- a. In paragraph one, it is stated that extortion does not constitute
- (A) Embezzlement
 - (B) Robbery
 - (C) Larceny
 - (D) Unauthorized use of someone's car
- b. In paragraph two, the word **it** refers to
- (A) Embezzlement
 - (B) Threat
 - (C) Use
 - (D) Extortion
- c. In paragraph two, it can be inferred that extortion constitutes a threat to someone to obtain property by sending
- (A) A letter
 - (B) A written note
 - (C) An SMS
 - (D) All of the above are true
- d. In paragraph two, the word **harm** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Committing a crime
 - (B) Doing damage or causing an injury
 - (C) Helping
 - (D) Threatening
- e. In paragraph three, it is implied that blackmail does not include
- (A) Future physical harm
 - (B) Physical harm to one's family
 - (C) Destroying someone's property
 - (D) All of the above are true
- f. In paragraph three, the word **reveal** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Announce
 - (B) Inform
 - (C) Disclose or expose
 - (D) Publish
- g. In paragraph four, what does the word **it** refer to?
- (A) Someone
 - (B) Whom
 - (C) Property
 - (D) Embezzlement

- h. In paragraph four, the word **entrust** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Putting something away
 - (B) Putting something in someone's care
 - (C) Giving someone money or other things for free
 - (D) Giving money or other things away

Extortion (Young vs. San Antonio)

An 81-year-old woman pleaded guilty to trying to extort \$2 million from Bart Starr, a quarterback in the Hall of Fame. Ruby Y. Young was accused of mailing letters to the 73-year-old Starr last year with the intent to extort money under "a threat to injure the reputation" of Starr. The letters threatened to reveal a relationship they had nearly 50 years ago. Starr waited long enough to have enough evidence against Young and then he reported the case to the police. The letters provided strong evidence against Young. Young pleaded guilty on May 25, 2007, in U.S. District Court. She received a probationary sentence and agreed not to have any contact with Starr or his family.

Questions:

1. What is this case summary about?
2. What is the sentence in this case?
3. Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space provided below.

Grammar

Singular and Plural Nouns

Nouns (Singular and Plural)	Examples
Singular = the form of a word used when talking or writing about one thing	a car
Plural = a word or form which expresses more than one	a car = cars
Rules for Forming Plural Nouns:	
63. The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding -s to the singular.	car + s = cars
64. Nouns ending in -s, -sh, -ch, or -x form the plural by adding -es to the singular.	class + es = classes
65. Nouns ending in -y preceded by a consonant, form their plural by changing the -y into -i and adding -es	army + es = armies
66. Some nouns ending in -f or -fe form their plural by changing the -f or -fe into v and	wife = wiv + es = wives

adding -es	
67. There are some irregular nouns.	child = children woman = women tooth = teeth

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. He has admitted to committing several _____, including two murders.
(crime, crimes, crimees)
2. The police found three _____ at the crime scene. (knife, knives, knives)
3. Three _____ were charged with extortion and theft. (man, men, mans)
4. They used a _____ to blackmail her into spying for them.
(photograph, photographs, photographes)
5. They were arrested for embezzlement of company _____. (funds, fundes, fund)
6. Two police _____ were shot dead by the robbers. (officer, officers, officeres)
7. A post office was broken into last night, and the _____ got away with \$120,000. (thiefes, thieves, thieves)
8. He was found guilty of robbery. He had used a pair of _____ as a weapon. (scissors, scissores, scissor)
9. The man badly beat the woman and broke three of her _____. (tooth, teeth, toothes)
10. If found guilty, he faces six months in jail and a severe _____. (fine, fines, finees)

Chapter Nineteen

Forgery

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Forgery (n)	جعل	10	Counterfeit (n)	بدلی، تقلبی
2	Fraudulent (adj)	فریب آمیز	11	Fraud (n)	تقلب
3	Seal (n)	مهر	12	Unjust (adj)	نا عادلانه
4	Revenue (n)	عاید	13	Tort (n)	شبه جرم
5	Genuine (adj)	اصلی	14	Intoxication (n)	مستی
6	Alteration (n)	تغیر	15	To recover damages (v)	جبران خسارت
7	Fabrication (n)	ساخت	16	Contract (n)	قرارداد
8	Engraving (n)	حکاکی	17	Apparent (adj)	ظاهر، معلوم
9	Transfer (n)	انتقال، نقل	18	Monetary (adj)	پولی



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. The old man was accused of **forgery**. He had sold several pieces of art that weren't real to a museum.
- _____ 2. The accused said that he didn't have any **fraudulent** intent in signing those letters. He added that he just wanted to learn his boss's signature.
- _____ 3. The lawyer stamped the certificate with her **seal**.
- _____ 4. Taxes provide most of the government's **revenue**. The revenue of the government from taxes was more than \$100 billion last year.
- _____ 5. This document is not **genuine**. Somebody must have forged it.
- _____ 6. The witnesses were questioned about the **alteration** of the documents. But no one has been accused of the changes in the documents yet.
- _____ 7. The evidence he gave in court was a complete **fabrication**. He made up the story to escape punishment.
- _____ 8. Two women and a man have been convicted of **counterfeiting** \$100 bills. The police confiscated \$1 million in counterfeit bills from a house

that belonged to one of the convicts.

_____ 9. I was on the metro this morning when, for no **apparent** reason, the man opposite me suddenly screamed.

_____ 10. The **monetary** unit of the U.S. is the dollar.

- a. the income that a government or company receives regularly
- b. able to be seen or understood
- c. invention of something false in order to deceive
- d. relating to the money in a country
- e. an illegal copy of a document, painting, etc., or the crime of making illegal copies
- f. If something is genuine, it is real and exactly what it appears to be
- g. dishonest and illegal
- h. changing something
- i. an official mark on a document, sometimes made with wax, which shows that it is legal or has been officially approved
- j. made to look like the original of something, usually for dishonest or illegal purposes



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of forgery. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

- 1. What is forgery?
- 2. What is counterfeiting?
- 3. What is fraud?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

- 1. Which one of the following is not the act of forgery?
 - (A) Signing the name of a person who cannot write
 - (B) The unauthorized use of another's signature
 - (C) Transfer of a genuine signature to a document for which it is not intended
 - (D) Signing a blank check

2. What is the punishment of forgery in the state of California if the total amount of the check does not exceed \$200?
(A) Not less than one year in jail
(B) Fine
(C) Imprisonment for not more than one year
(D) Both fine and imprisonment
3. What is the maximum punishment for counterfeiting money?
(A) Less than one year in jail
(B) Life imprisonment
(C) Up to ten years in jail
(D) More than ten years in jail
4. What is a tort?
(A) A crime which is punishable by law
(B) A misdemeanor
(C) A felony
(D) A civil wrong which can be settled by paying compensation

Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

In criminal law, forgery is the fraudulent **altering** of a written document or seal with the intent to injure the interests of another person or obtain governmental revenue. Forgeries must be executed with such skill as to be mistaken for a genuine document by the average person. If the intention is to deceive, then a crime has been committed; consequently, forgery also applies to signing the name of a person who cannot write without their consent. Any material alteration, no matter how small, is considered a forgery. The unauthorized use of another's signature, transfer of a genuine signature to a document for which it was not intended, and the fabrication of an entire document are examples of forgery. Statutes define forgery as a [felony](#). In the U.S., a felony is a crime whose punishment is not less than one year. Punishment generally consists of a fine or imprisonment, or both. For instance, in the state of California, forgery is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or the country jail for not more than one year if the total amount of the check does not exceed \$200. Methods of forgery include handwriting, printing, engraving, and typewriting.

Forgery requires fraudulent intent; therefore, it is not forgery to sign another's name, fill in blanks, or alter a genuine writing in the honest, though mistaken, belief that such conduct is authorized. Moreover, a forged document must have an apparent legal value. Forging a letter of introduction requesting a personal **favor**, for example, is not a subject of criminal forgery. Counterfeiting, often associated with forgery, is a separate category of fraud involving the manufacture, alteration, or distribution of a product that is of lesser value than the genuine product. For example, if a person buys a genuine Microsoft Office CD and then makes copies of the CD and sells them, he/she is guilty of counterfeiting. Money and other products with monetary value has been the main **subject** of counterfeiting. Counterfeiting money is a federal felony and the maximum punishment for counterfeiting money is life imprisonment. Fraud is

another crime which involves fraudulent intent; fraud is a general term for any instance in which one party deceives or takes unfair advantage of another.

Any means used by one person to deceive another may be defined as fraud. Furthermore, if, in making a contract, a person obtains an unjust advantage because of the youth, **defective** mental capacity, or intoxicated condition of the other party to the contract; he or she is guilty of fraud. Fraud is punishable by federal and state law, and it is considered a felony in some states and a misdemeanor in others depending on the amount involved. Fraud, in addition to being a criminal act, is also a type of civil law violation known as a [tort](#). A tort is a civil wrong that causes injury to a person or property and for which the law allows a claim by the injured party to recover money damages.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

68. In paragraph one, the word **alter** is closest in meaning to
(A) Changing something
(B) Revising something
(C) Correcting something
(D) Devising something
69. In paragraph one, does photocopying someone's signature make it a forgery?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Depends on the situation
(D) Not stated in the text
70. What are the methods of forgery as stated in paragraph one?
(A) Typing and handwriting
(B) Engraving and printing
(C) Copying and fabrication
(D) Both (A) and (B)
71. In paragraph two, the word **favor** is closest in meaning to
(A) Support
(B) A kind action that you do for someone
(C) Giving someone an unfair advantage
(D) Helping someone in times of trouble
72. What is the punishment for forging a letter of introduction?
(A) Not more than one year in jail
(B) Fine
(C) Both a fine and imprisonment
(D) None of the above are true

73. What is counterfeiting?
- (A) Manufacture, distribution, and alteration of a product that is of lesser value than the original one
 - (B) Manufacture, distribution, and alteration of a product that is of higher value than the original one
 - (C) Purchase and sale of used and old goods
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
74. In paragraph two, the word **subject** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Areas of study
 - (B) A person who lives under a monarchy
 - (C) A crime
 - (D) Focus
75. What has been the main subject of counterfeiting?
- (A) Only money
 - (B) Only CD's
 - (C) Money and other things of monetary value
 - (D) None of the above are true
76. In paragraph three, the word **defective** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Substandard
 - (B) Damaged and not working well
 - (C) Good
 - (D) Problems
77. In paragraph three, what is the punishment for a tort?
- (A) Imprisonment
 - (B) Fine
 - (C) Both imprisonment and fine
 - (D) Recovering money damages

Forgery (Plumley vs. Indiana)

On October 24, 2004, Rodney Plumley applied for and obtained a driver's license using another man's identity. He later presented two checks drawn on this man's account to Monroe County Corner Deli so that he could buy lottery tickets. He was caught by the police and charged with forgery. Plumley pled guilty to three counts of forgery, each a Class C felony. The trial court sentenced Plumley to four years for each count, which were to be served consecutively. He appealed against the ruling to the Court of Appeals of Indiana, but the court affirmed the decision of the lower court.

Questions:

1. What is this case summary about?
2. What is the sentence in this case?

3. Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space provided below.

Grammar

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable and Uncountable Nouns	Examples
<p>A countable noun can be singular or plural. Countable nouns are things we can count.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can use a/an with singular countable nouns. Singular countable nouns cannot be used alone (without a/the/my etc), but plural countable nouns can be used alone. Some and any can be used with plural countable nouns. Also, many and few are used with plural countable nouns. <p>An uncountable noun has only one form. Uncountable nouns are things we cannot count.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You cannot normally use a/an with uncountable nouns. In this, we usually use expressions of quantity such as a of. Some and any cannot be used with uncountable nouns. Instead, much and little are used with uncountable nouns. 	<p>an accident accidents three accidents, two accidents</p> <p>There's been an accident. (not "There's been accident.") Accidents can be prevented.</p> <p>We bought some bananas. Did you buy any bananas? We didn't take many photographs. I have a few jobs to do.</p> <p>rice (not a rice, one rice or rices)</p> <p>I eat rice everyday. There is blood on your shirt. He bought his sister a bowl of rice.</p> <p>We listened to some music. Did you buy any apple juice? We didn't do much shopping. I have a little work to do.</p>

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

- This watch may be _____, but it looks just like the original. (counterfeit, a counterfeit)
- _____ of forged works of art have been sold as genuine. (Number, A number)
- These banknotes are _____. (forgery, forgeries)

4. I don't like _____. (violence, violences)
5. My friend was working for _____ insurance company in New York when he was charged with forgery. (an, some)
6. She was a psychic who was later revealed to be _____. (a fraud, fraud)
7. Two women and _____ have been convicted of counterfeiting \$100 bills. (a man, man)
8. If it is _____ Picasso drawing, it will sell for millions. (a genuine, genuine)
9. They are charged with using forged _____. (documents, document)
10. I wanted to buy the house but it cost too _____. (much money, many money)

Chapter Twenty

Computer Crimes

Vocabulary

Review the vocabulary below and try to understand the meaning of each word. Ask your teacher to help you with pronunciation.

#	Word	Meaning	#	Word	Meaning
1	Rapid (adj)	سريع	10	To deface (v)	از شکل انداختن
2	Expansion (n)	توسعه، بسط	11	Obscene pictures	تصاویر قبیح
3	To evolve (v)	تکامل یافتن	12	Minor (n)	صغیر، نابالغ
4	Cyber world (n)	دنیا اینترنتی	13	Sophisticated (adj)	پیشرفته
5	Virtual (adj)	مجازی	14	Illegal (adj)	غیر قانونی، نامشروع
6	Violation (n)	نقض	15	Hacker (n)	شخصی که سیستم کامپیوتر را هک مینماید
7	To hack (v)	هک کردن	16	To impose (v)	وضع کردن
8	Corporate (adj)	مربوط به یک شرکت بزرگ	17	Fake (adj)	جعلی
9	Piracy (n)	سرقت هنری یا ادبی	18	Copyright (n)	حق طبع و نشر



Pre-listening Vocabulary Exercise

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the boldfaced words and phrases. Then match each word or phrase with a definition from the list below by writing the letters in the correct blanks.

- _____ 1. His response to the accusation was **rapid**. He said he was innocent right away.
- _____ 2. The company **evolved** over the years into a multi-million dollar organization. It was started with five hundred dollars.
- _____ 3. Many people do **virtual** shopping on the Internet nowadays. They even buy cars through the Internet.
- _____ 4. Generally speaking, the prosecution may not use evidence obtained in **violation** of the defendant's constitutional rights.
- _____ 5. My company's website was **hacked** by someone and it cannot be used now.
- _____ 6. Piracy is the crime of robbing ships at sea. However, now **piracy** is also

defined as the illegal copying of digital data.

- _____ 7. He was fined for **defacing** the library book that he borrowed. He spilled ink all over the book.
- _____ 8. In the raid, police found several boxes of **obscene** pictures and movies in his room. He took the pictures and movies by installing secret cameras in the ladies' room.
- _____ 9. He was accused of having sex with a **minor**. She was under age of consent.
- _____ 10. The gun in his hand was a **fake**. Actually, it was a toy gun for children.
- a. to develop gradually, or to cause something or someone to develop gradually
 - b. someone who is too young to have the legal responsibilities of an adult
 - c. to damage and spoil the appearance of something by writing or drawing on it
 - d. an object which is made to look real or valuable in order to deceive people
 - e. fast or sudden
 - f. to break or act against something, especially a law, agreement, principle or something that should be treated with respect
 - g. offensive, rude, or shocking, usually because too obviously related to sex or showing sex
 - h. to get into someone else's computer system without permission in order to find out information or do something illegal
 - i. illegally copying a computer program, music, a film, etc. and selling it
 - j. describes something that can be done or seen using a computer and therefore without going anywhere or talking to anyone



Listening for Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then, listen to the lecture that gives an overview of computer crimes. After listening to the lecture, answer the questions.

1. What is a computer crime?
2. What is a cyber-crime?
3. What is a password-guesser?



Listening for Details

Read the questions below. Then listen to the lecture again. After that, answer the questions.

1. Which one of the following is not a computer crime?
(A) Faking identity
(B) Spreading a virus
(C) Stealing someone's data
(D) Shopping over the Internet
2. Who is a hacker?
(A) Someone who helps you learn computer programs
(B) Someone who breaks into a house to steal
(C) Someone who creates computer viruses
(D) Someone who shops over the Internet
3. What are adult websites required to do for children?
(A) Make the website more accessible to children
(B) Post an under-18 restriction warning
(C) Report the situation to the parents
(D) None of the above
4. What is the amount of the cash fine for violating federal copyright law?
(A) Twenty-five thousand Afghanis
(B) Twenty-five thousand US dollars
(C) More than \$250,000
(D) Up to \$250,000



Reading

Read the following passage that you just heard and be prepared to answer the questions that follow.

With the rapid expansion of computer technology and the Internet, different types of computer crimes have evolved and become a problem. More and more people have been using computer technology to do business over the Internet. People read the news, watch movies, buy goods and services, sell products to other people, and do a variety of other things through the Internet. In fact, a cyber-world has **come into**

existence. Cyber-world means the virtual world involving, using, or relating to computers, especially the Internet. In this cyber-world, cyber-crimes also occur. As there are crimes such as theft, fraud, terrorism, and forgery in the real world, likewise there are cyber crimes such as cyber-theft, cyber-fraud, cyber-terrorism, and cyber-forgery in the cyber-world. In response to cyber-crimes, the U.S. government has passed laws to fight crimes related to computer.

Computer crime has been defined broadly to include any violation of criminal law that involves the use of computer technology to commit a prohibited act. Computer crime includes traditional crimes that may now be committed through the use of a computer, such as using or creating fake identification or shopping using a stolen credit card. Computer crimes also include new and specific crimes related to computers, such as spreading harmful viruses to other computer systems or using programs to steal passwords and gain free **access** to computer services. According to federal law, hacking and breaking into a corporate or government system to which one does not have authorized access is a federal crime and is punishable by imprisonment and/or a cash fine.

People who intentionally create **viruses**, or hacks into other people's computer systems are computer experts and are known as hackers. Among other things; they invade computer databases to steal the identities of other people by obtaining private, identifying information about them. Hackers may also engage in software piracy and deface websites on the Internet. For example, they may insert malicious or unwanted messages on a website, or alter graphics on the site. Malicious hackers develop powerful software crime tools, such as password-guessers that can access other people's private data. A password-guesser tries millions of combinations of characters in an effort to guess a computer's password. Furthermore, the transmission of obscene pictures, movies, and sounds to minors is also a crime and adult websites are required to post an under-18 restriction warning. Another computer crime is the illegal copying of copyrighted software and using it for more than one computer. According to federal law, a **violator** of copyright law is subject to a possible jail term and a fine of up to \$250,000. Now that computers have become essential for most people, new laws are being imposed as computer crimes become more sophisticated.



Reading Comprehension Exercise

Read the following questions and circle the best answer.

78. In paragraph one, the phrase **come into existence** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Happen
 - (B) Becoming common
 - (C) Coming into being
 - (D) Evolving
79. In paragraph one, cyber-terrorism is an example of a
- (A) Crime against the people
 - (B) Crime using violence

- (C) Computer crime
 - (D) Terrorist attack
80. In paragraph one, it is implied that an increase in cyber-crimes is a result of a
- (A) Decrease in the use of the Internet
 - (B) Increase in the use of computers and the Internet
 - (C) Increase in the use of technology
 - (D) Some of the crimes are not punished
81. In paragraph two, what is a computer crime?
- (A) A crime involving the use of old technology
 - (B) A crime involving the use of radar technology
 - (C) A crime involving the use of computer technology
 - (D) A crime involving the use of technology
82. In paragraph two, the word **access** is closest in meaning to
- (A) Right of entry
 - (B) Misuse
 - (C) A computer crime
 - (D) Permission
83. In paragraph two, what can be inferred about spreading harmful viruses to other computers?
- (A) It is just for fun
 - (B) It is punishable up to life imprisonment
 - (C) It is not a crime since it doesn't directly cause damages
 - (D) It is a computer crime
84. What is stated about hacking a government system to which one does not have authorized access?
- (A) It is not a crime
 - (B) It is regarded larceny
 - (C) It is a federal crime and is punishable by imprisonment and cash fine
 - (D) It is legal
85. In paragraph three, the word **viruses** is closest in meaning to
- (A) A caterpillar
 - (B) A young insect
 - (C) A computer problem
 - (D) A disease
86. In paragraph three, what can be inferred about under 18 restriction warning of the websites?
- (A) To make sure only people who are already 18 use the website
 - (B) To make sure the minors use the website
 - (C) To make sure only married people use the website
 - (D) To ensure people use the Internet
87. In paragraph three, the word **violation** is closest in meaning to
- (A) A person who creates viruses

- (B) A person who breaks a law
- (C) A person who writes a computer program
- (D) A person who steals other people's property

Computer Crimes (Salcedo vs. The US Government)

Brian Salcedo, 21, of Michigan, pleaded guilty in August, 2004, to conspiracy and other hacking charges. He hacked into the national computer system of Lowe's Hardware Stores and tried to steal customers' credit card information and was sentenced to nine years in federal prison. Based on statements by Lowe's officials, Salcedo was not able to steal any information. Salcedo's sentence is one of the longest prison terms given in a U.S. computer crime case. Since hacking government and business systems is considered a federal crime, he was tried in a federal court.

Questions:

- What is this case summary about?
- What is the sentence in this case?
- Do you know a similar case to this one? If yes, please write it in the space Provided below.

Grammar

Comparison of Adjectives

Comparison of Adjectives	Examples:
<p>Positive (simple) Adjectives We use adjectives to describe a noun or pronoun.</p> <p>Comparative Adjectives When we compare two things, we use a comparative adjective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one-syllable adjectives: adjective + er more than one syllable adjectives: more + adjective <p>Superlative adjectives When we compare one thing with two or more things, we use superlative adjectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one-syllable adjectives: the + adjective + est adjectives of more than one-syllable: the + most + adjective 	<p>A felony has a severe punishment. It is illegal.</p> <p>New + er = newer More + sophisticated = more sophisticated Computer crimes have become more sophisticated than in the past.</p> <p>The + new + est = the newest The +most +sophisticated = the most sophisticated The U.S. uses the most sophisticated technology to fight cyber-terrorism.</p>

Grammar Exercise

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. In some countries shopping through the Internet is _____ than traditional shopping. (common, more common, the most common)
2. Computer viruses damage millions of computers worldwide. As a result, a _____ number of people are affected by them. (huge, huger, hugest)
3. There are many companies that develop antivirus software, but our company has _____ antivirus software in the world. (good, better, the best)
4. A _____ hacker was tracked and arrested by the police. He admitted to several computer crimes, including software piracy, theft, and the spread of a virus known as a Trojan horse. (dangerous, more dangerous, the most dangerous)
5. An adult website has devised a new policy that is _____ than the old method to ensure people under 18 are restricted from accessing its contents. (effective, more effective, the most effective)
6. The teacher is accused of showing obscene pictures to his students. If convicted, he will face a _____ punishment. (severe, more severe, the most severe)
7. Microsoft is _____ software company in the world. Many Microsoft programs such as Microsoft Office and Microsoft Windows have been the subject of piracy. (larger, larger, the largest)
8. Companies such as Norton Antivirus that develop antivirus software provide _____ protection for computers against viruses. (good, better, the best)
9. Violation of copyright laws is a crime in the US. A violator of copyright laws may be fined a _____ amount of money, up to \$250,000. (large, larger, the largest)
10. Cleaning some computer viruses is _____ than you think. You must have a good antivirus program to get rid of the virus. (difficult, more difficult, the most difficult)